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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 56 November 15, 1931 No. 20

Business Builders
Margaret Reynolds

What the Librarian Wants
Karl Brown

The Men Behind the Books
William Warner Bishop

The Boston Book Review Club
George Hill Evans

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY
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An Index to Library Material, 48 pages and cover

CURRENT

This list presents a cumulation into one alphabet of the subject index to articles in library periodicals and cognate material as recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL during 1929 and 1930, under the heading "Current Library Literature." Beginning with the issue for January 15, 1930, the scope of the list was expanded to allow for the inclusion of annotations to and excerpts from the indexed material. Entries for 1929 have been annotated for the purposes of the present list.

LIBRARY

The subject headings, when possible follow those in H. G. T. Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy (Chicago: American Library Association, 1927), to which the monthly lists in the LIBRARY JOURNAL form a continuing supplement. A cumulation of the unannotated lists published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL during 1927 may be found in the AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY SUPPLEMENT 1928 (R. R. Bowker Co., 1928, p. 201-211). It is planned to issue annotated lists similar to the present bibliography at regular intervals.

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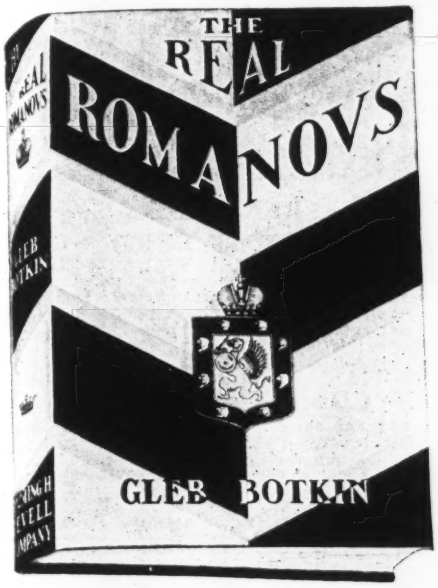

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Published by R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th Street, New York

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R. R. BOWKER, *Editor* BERTINE E. WESTON, *Managing Editor*

VOL. 56, No. 20 NOVEMBER 15, 1931

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The leading article in the next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be on "The Library in Hard Times," a paper presented at the Michigan State meeting last month by Carl B. Roden of Chicago. Although this paper deals specifically with Chicago's problems, it has a great many points of value and interest to librarians in other parts of the country. Two other articles, dealing with the establishment of large reference collections, are also planned for this number.

An excellent compilation of two papers on "The Trend and Tendencies in Education for Librarianship" by James I. Wyer and Sarah Bogle, combined and read by Mr. Wyer at the Lake Placid State meeting, will be printed in the December 15 number under Miss Bogle's name. A second article on "Books We Like" by Gretchen Westervelt, librarian of the School of Practice Library at the State Normal School, Potsdam, New York, will also be included. Other articles for this number are not yet scheduled.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

What the Librarian Wants

By KARL BROWN
Of The New York Public Library

LIKE MARK TWAIN'S famed but fabled remark about the weather, everybody talks about library book buying problems, but nobody seems to do anything about them! From time to time, some librarian lifts his voice in print. Forrest Spaulding had constructive criticism in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1930, Frank K. Walter wrote hopefully about "Book Making a Librarian Wants" in the last May issue of the same journal, and Carl L. Cannon protested changed book titles for American issues in the *Publishers' Weekly* for February 22, 1930. These among the recent articles to be found.

Collective effort towards trade adjustment makes no great progress. Individual librarians meet and compromise on some of their problems with individual publishers and dealers. But in this day of almost universal collective bargaining, it is interesting to note that no agency of the book industry makes even a pretense of meeting, in a collective way, its largest single patron. The reason is fairly obvious. The old antagonism and fear of encroachment which booksellers felt is probably not extinct, thus accounting for their slight interest. So far as publishers are concerned, it would appear that, since the life of the library depends upon having what books are published, there is no particular need of change; any adjustment would be a concession—which need not be made.

The situation needs study and thought. There might well be cooperation between the industry and its largest customer, to their mutual benefit. Certain bookmen feel this. Mr. Spaulding, in his article, states that Mr. Whitney Darrow so indicated at the close of the A.L.A. conference in Washington, D. C., three years ago, when he proposed to call a meeting of leading librarians and publishers. So far as the present writer knows, Mr. Spaulding is still waiting for his bid.

This article is in no sense "official," nor is it "approved" by any library agency. As explained in the earlier segment, "The Buying Power of Libraries," in the *Publishers' Weekly* for June 20, a private inquiry among some leading libraries of the country brought a high percentage of interesting—and interested—responses. To the question of the outstanding problems of library book buying, a few librarians couldn't think of anything to complain about (blessed state!), but about fifty answered, some with gusto. The virtue of these replies lay in the fact that most of them were undoubtedly thought out during the mail-answering hour; some were detailed, but the majority were concise statements—they are, therefore, every-day problems. It has been difficult to arrange such a number of "free speeches" into general topics. The results of the attempt are: The Librarian as a Promoter, Book Selection, Bookmaking, Business Method, and Distribution.

The Librarian As a Promoter

The librarian feels purposiveness in his use of books. His creed is in a phrase, the Gospel

of Good Books,—and, be it said without thought of sacrilege, that the majority of public and many college librarians (evidenced in their enthusiastic development of "browsing rooms") are religious in spreading the gospel.

In the earlier day, when the New Librarian was girded to fight not only for the firm establishment of the public library but also for his own working life as a profession, his zeal to serve all with everything became, in some cases, little short of fanatical. However, this fever stage having passed, the library attitude has become practical. Library service, for instance, now includes not only supplying books but recommending titles to patrons for purchase. There are few librarians today who do not enthusiastically support the idea of personal book ownership.

That the library may be a commercial asset to the book industry in its work, many librarians believe. Will H. Collins, of Akron,[1] feels that "many people who are turning from expensive amusements to public library reading will ultimately add to the bulk of book buyers,"—undoubtedly true. Miss Linda A. Eastman injects the spirit of book promotion when she remarks that the Cleveland Public Library:

". . . . would welcome the publication of books of such outstanding, and at the same time popular, appeal that we could buy several hundred copies of each and have them on our shelves on the date of publication. I am sure that many of those who read them would say, 'I like this book so much that I must own a copy,' or, 'I must buy a copy of this for ————,' and that the trade would profit more than it does from so much ephemeral fiction."

Just how aggressive the library can become in this work remains to be seen. There is a difference between subscribing to an idea and espousing it. But the direction is right, as evidenced, for instance, in the library's activity during Children's Book Week; the primary purpose is to have books on display for the public's selection. In other fields, this activity must still be considered a by-product of the library's routine. It is a problem of educating the library-using public to book ownership and developing a technique to impart the point of view. It takes, incidentally, a bit of courage, with the public library's usefulness so firmly implanted.

Book Selection

"Bewildering output" has become too bromidic to describe effectively the mass of books published; yet, the phrase presents a picturesque image to the fancy which accurately describes the librarian's effort to find his way about. The evil of over-production, in his opinion, is not so much the resultant number of titles as the variation of quality which comes from publishing, apparently, everything in sight, particularly in fiction. Miss Eastman expresses the idea alomst universally held in the library world, when she says, "It is my conviction that publishers and booksellers, libraries, and the general public would all benefit by the policy of producing fewer and better novels."

This attitude is actuated by the two-fold buying policy of libraries, phrased by Mr. Spaulding in his article, as "the selection of titles of permanent value to the collection," and "choosing and buying stock to keep up with the current demand." These two phases are not so distinct as they appear when stated, and it is probably this very unity—the hope of selecting titles that will have more than fleeting appeal—which makes the average librarian feel that he is required to devote too much time, not in selecting but in eliminating. Joseph L. Wheeler, of Baltimore, is emphatic on this point: "I think the movement away from trashy, ephemeral fiction is a permanent one, with Newark, Chicago, and a few others in the lead. . . . Libraries will devote a larger and larger proportion of their funds to worth while books to meet the public's requirements of more intensive material on worth while subjects." Purd B. Wright, of Kansas City, Missouri, says, "With libraries, it seems to be the trend to purchase fewer fiction titles, but more copies of the titles selected. This is our attitude." And Miss Martha Wilson, of Springfield, Illinois, enclosed an outline of the library's buying policy, the following excerpt of which illustrates this point and introduces the next one:

"Books are selected with relation to demands, known, anticipated, and potential. . . . In mediocre fiction, we are apt to buy new titles of already popular authors rather than adding more authors of the same kind. . . . In new fiction, we buy conservatively, guessing at demand and merit. . . . If the book proves to be one we can push (whether heavily advertised or not), we duplicate it at once while it is still new."

Despite this censorious attitude, librarians really have no desire to dictate the publishers' output. They keep, on the whole, a wholesome, romantic attitude towards books and readers and are disturbed about book values only when choice creates an administrative problem. Selection, after all, is a serious business,—even of that material which adds little intellectual avoirdupois to the collection. What most librarians want is well summed

[1] To make introductions to the librarians quoted as concise as possible, only the name of the city is used; it may be assumed that the public librarian is speaking. If some member of the library staff is quoted, full reference will be given.

by Chalmers Hadley, of Cincinnati, as an effort "to discover books of more than temporary value and worth their purchase price." The greatest difficulty in eliminating what Miss Wilson so happily calls "guessing at demand and merit" is in finding adequate reviews, particularly for fiction. Carl Vitz, of Toledo, writes:

"One of the present difficulties is the absence of dependable reviews for the mass of new fiction published. . . . The well-written, important books are usually very well covered [and, Mr. Vitz might have added, generally bought in quantity promptly without waiting for reviews]; it is the remaining 95 per cent where reviews are lacking and the publishers' blurbs misleading. It is particularly difficult to discover satisfactory examples of 'just good love stories,' good stories of adventure, etc. Reviewers are so intent upon the different, the original, the sophisticated, that these very usable types of fiction are neglected. It is my impression also that the publisher's imprint in general means less now than it did formerly, as to the quality of the book."

Questions of reviewing, of course, should not come to the publisher; he is grateful for competent reviews. It used to be gossip among the laity that if the reviewer didn't say nice things about a publisher's book, the publisher wouldn't do any more advertising in the reviewer's paper—probably as true as most gossip among the uninitiated. Certainly, today, at any rate, with advertising of books a science and an art, the reviewer enjoys independence. It would seem that the principal difficulty lies in the purpose for which the review is written. The average review is ornamental, aspiring towards the literary. For a reading public which pursues reviews, this is probably good; the paper is readable, even entertaining. For the publisher and bookseller, even for the library, if the review is well done and enthusiastic, it is good promotion. But for utility, it is practically negligible. He must dig for whatever information he may hope to find—scope, content, treatment of subject and idiosyncrasies (terms all translatable for fiction). He seeks to know the quality of the merchandise he must purchase and re-sell. A review that is mostly reviewer doesn't answer.

Mention was made that the librarian has no desire to dictate output. For one thing (mentioned), he keeps the romantic tendency of discovery in his work; for another, his professional development is, in nature, transmissive rather than creative; finally, he knows that, while he is the largest single customer the book industry has, neither his commercial support nor his moral support has yet been given their true evaluation by the industry itself. Even so, it is rather interesting that the publisher has not yet thought of exploiting the library more as to what people need and want to read. Certainly, few producers have an outlet which has such intimate knowledge of the consumer, yet, the source remains, generally, untapped.

Some replies indicated things needed. The exercise of opinion about fiction bears upon this point. Mrs. J. S. Atkinson, of Raleigh, mentions the "demand for high type fiction," and Henry W. Miles, of Reno, feels the need for more "Westerns," adventure and aviation stories and fewer with sex appeal (!). Orlando C. Davis, of Bridgeport, probably has both fiction and non-fiction in mind when he asks for "intelligent attention by publishers to the needs of the adult reader, which is often seriously lacking." Even specific subjects are mentioned. Miss Margaret Colerick, of Fort Wayne, hopes to see "a good one-volume history of India published soon," and a short discourse of Miss Mary A. Smith, of Madison, Wisconsin, is interesting and delightful enough to quote as nearly in full as space permits:

"I was talking with a publisher of children's books the other day and suggested that it was a pity that, in some way, book publishers could not have a group of experts on children's books to whom they might submit their manuscripts. . . . The quantity of poor books coming for children is enormous. Our sales resistence has to be stiffened all the time. These people, pity be, are getting by in many cities with the teachers. . . . This group of expert manuscript readers might so keep in touch with the needs in children's books that they could suggest books to be published. . . . They must not be of the old children's librarian type, whose criticism was so largely biased by the literary value of a book. For instance, what publisher knows today that there is no good book on reptiles for children of grades 5 to 9? Yet, we have to scurry around and furnish information to the children of Madison, who have that for a project this week. If it were not for the Garden Club of America and others who can furnish us fugitive material, where would we be? The children will have literature on reptiles, but no thanks to any publisher, except for the Ditmars books, which, of course, are for adults. But boys can use them somewhat,—and what is a $4 or $5 book, as a stumble block in buying, if boys simply have to know about snakes? I can sympathize, as I am a rare specimen myself (as a woman); I like snakes!—and to know about them."

Miss Smith, in a more serious vein, states:

"The grade school library offers an immense selling field in the very near future for children's books, and if we can only get the publishers to know what is going on in children's reading and to build good books, they are going not only to make larger profits, but to have a longer sale. The so-called trade edition sale and the one I mention may become one, if these publishers will only heed the handwriting on the wall. I have talked with some representatives from publishers of high grade books, and they listen. The city library here has the school libraries as part of its work, with trained librarians in charge.

The educational work is modern, and so, as we work, we can see all this. The publisher's representative is sometimes bewildered and comes in and questions me; so I have been studying the question from both sides."

Miss Colerick suggests the need felt for more good fiction for older girls, and, "We suggest that the publishers lessen the factual trend in primers and easy readers. They are crowding out fairy tales and folk lore." Miss Beatrice Winser, of Newark, mentions the old infirmity—"the lack of authoritative and critical estimates. . . . There are comparatively few reviews upon which to depend for selection in the wide range of titles now being published."

Successful utilization of this ability depends upon selection. Many with high professional training "have no head for business." From such would come only impractical suggestions. Again the publishers would have to discriminate between ideas of local and general value. Even so, the library with its many public contacts—its children's librarian, its reference librarian—and its librarian—is in a position to be of immense benefit to bookmen.

Bookmaking

Criticism about the physical make-up of books generally took the form of comments upon specific points. Clarence E. Sherman, of Providence, makes a generalization that gives one pause—"the increasing tendency of publishers to cheapen stock and workmanship in bookmaking, at the same time quietly increasing book prices. In this matter, many publishers have not been quite as honest as some other manufacturers who, though they have increased their prices over pre-war levels, have attempted to hold to the same quality of materials." However, most of the other comments covered paper, binding, or defective copies.

The literature on paper is so extensive that comments here can add little to the subject. The library stands squarely behind the use of durable paper. Librarians should contradict the thoughtless comment, occasionally heard, that there is purposeful use of poor paper to make books wear out quickly. Of course, to defend the industry, one is forced to make an almost equally discourteous remark,—that publishers may be so commercial that they don't think much about it, one way or the other! Any feature that entices sale is added, but durability has never been a talking point with books, as it is with shirts.

Progress, however, is being made. The crusade of eminent librarians is having its effect, and the interest of such organizations as those of the printing industry and of papermakers adds vitality to the movement. In fact, it is pretty safe to say that the general use of durable paper for commercial books lies with these latter groups. The publisher is, only in the remotest sense, a manufacturer; rather, he is an assembler. And, by the nature of modern business, he is privileged to get what he considers good materials for his purpose at as reasonable a price as he can. The solution, therefore, lies in his being able to get durable paper at a price comparable to what he at present pays. The possibility lies with research. So far as the library is concerned, its most effective work will probably lie with the education of the public to the fact that quality in a book includes durability of materials.

So much cannot be said in defense of the publisher with regard to bindings. It appears that a durable binding can be made for the approximate cost of a poor one. It is true, of course, that library wear is real wear; yet the fact that the rebinding companies—those benignant white corpuscles of library circulation—do the work at such small cost makes the neglect on the original job the more apparent. Two evils result from poor bindings—the original job has been slighted, and re-enforcement of bindings before books go into circulation causes delay. Miss Winser points out another difficulty in rebinding: "Narrow margins rule out a book for rebinding, which means that its life in a library is for little more than a year."

"Another increasing difficulty," writes Walter L. Brown, of Buffalo, "is that of imperfect books. There are more books which lack sections or duplicate sections or have poorly printed sections; but there is still more increase in smaller imperfections, such as a single torn page, corners of pages torn, or ink spots—imperfections which might seem to be insufficient for returning the book but at the same time make it an imperfect copy. I assume that the publishers figure it less costly to make such imperfect books good, if there is any protest, than it is to have the books examined before they are sent out." Everett R. Perry, of Los Angeles, speaks of the "large percentage of defectives which must be replaced at loss of time and labor," and Mr. Sherman supports this phase of poor economics and another when he says:

"Imperfect copies of books are coming to be the order of the day in this Library's Order Department. Modern book production methods apparently are giving little attention to inspection. All this takes time, and frequently the imperfection is discovered only after the cataloging process is completed, thereby causing a considerable expense in wasted effort. Furthermore, we are finding that it is not so easy to obtain separate signatures to replace signatures damaged while in circulation. Of course, this is a

courtesy which publishers used to grant rather freely, with or without a small charge, but nowadays, it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure the signatures on any basis."

Business Method

If these sections are read with a search for a common motive behind the remarks, it will be seen that they tend towards a simplification of relations between the industry and the library, springing from what may be considered an unconventional view of the industry by the library. The latter does not consider the former a competitive industry, so far as its purchases are concerned. This does not mean that the industry should be any less competitive than it is; publishers have already been too slow in assimilating modern business methods. It does mean, however, that it is unfortunate that modern methods do not seem to permit some discrimination in application, to meet special needs. If there were but one library in the country, it could not be hoped that methods would be adapted; but here is an institution spending nearly $20,000,000 with the industry for which little or no provision is made.

Several replies mentioned troubles of the order department. Mr. Brown states:

"One trouble which is increasing is the very indefinite information in the frequently made report 'out of stock,' or, it will sometimes be added, 'for two or three weeks,' which apparently means the same as the first, for we get the same result from it."

Miss Rosalie Mumford, Chief of the Order Department, Detroit, mentions:

"Lack of promptness in filling our regular orders; often at least a month goes by before an order is filled. Lack of promptness in filling 'rush' orders; we have heard that book jobbers might be more prompt, but in our experience they did no better than local book stores. Lack of prompt checking of overdue lists."

Hiller C. Wellman, of Springfield, Massachusetts, mentions the standing order:

"The difficulty of obtaining continuations when issued, without specific order. Series, annual publications, works published a volume at a time, etc., should be sent by the bookseller as soon as issued, but they are apt to be neglected. . . ."

But it is promptly acquiring the book that causes the library the most trouble. The difficulty with reviews has already been mentioned. The obvious remedy is the privilege of having the book on approval before the date of publication. If there is one favor more than any other which the average librarian desires, it is to have books for inspection before he selects. Mr. Sherman states that "any book which is not obviously a good seller is hard to obtain by this route, although twenty years ago, no difficulty was met." J. T. Jennings, of Seattle, mentions a local condition which probably has its counterpart in many communities:

"It is difficult to pick up on approval much of the new fiction most desirable to libraries. We also find that many of the new English fiction titles that are really worth while are not available locally for approval reading."

Promptness in acquiring books is the library's cross. As Mr. Wellman remarks, "Never before have the public kept so well informed of what is being issued, and demanded them so early, often before the date of publication." Mr. Bowerman simply asks "How long before publication dates are new books available for the trade?"

This difficulty might be overcome. The plan is based on a fact and a premise. First, it is evident, from the promptness and solicitude with which publishers get books to reviewers, that copies are ordinarily available far enough in advance for the library to receive them and even sketchily prepare them before date of publication. Second, to follow up a suggestion made a few paragraphs back, the library does not conceive the publishing industry to be competitive, so far as it is concerned. The good book is the thing; whatever rivalry there may be among publishers was settled when someone took the manuscript. If these two points are acknowledged, it would seem as if a solution almost formulated itself.

There may be two factors which the publisher does not understand and therefore fears. The first is that publication date might not be respected. If he hesitates on this point—then he simply does not know the library. He would find librarians meticulous on this point—more than willing because of the privilege of having books on time. The second also springs from lack of knowledge, not of the library but of its public. Whether the publisher feels that by delaying the library's acquiring the book he stimulates an early sale among those who are feverish about new books, would be difficult to say. It is not true, as any librarian will declare. It is amazing to see how few disappointed borrowers leave in a huff to "heel it" to the nearest book store—and, also, how frequently a reader will come in to see new books before making his selection.

The solution is a simple one. There are two possibilities. In the first place, it is the large public library which wants its books promptly, "those large libraries," as Miss Eastman puts it in another connection, "whose quantity of business exceeds that of the majority of book stores." Smaller libraries, neces-

sarily more cautious in their buying, are ordinarily willing to wait for aids to guide them. Why is it not possible, through a cooperative effort, to release "review copies" for the library, as for the reviewer? This would entail no hardship on the publisher, since it would put both the responsibility and the work on the library. A plan could be easily worked out, and unquestionably the expense would be easily justified. These copies need be "review" in name only. Only the more important books need be sent (the publisher must have some notion of what libraries buy), and they could be billed, returnable, in case the library rejected the title entirely—which rarely happens.

The other suggestion would, in all probability, be more economical because it could include all libraries which are interested in getting new books promptly. The regional library associations, during the past few years, have made wonderful development. It is said by those who support the regional meetings in many places that they are a vital force. This promise invites further development. Why not a headquarters, where new books might be sent, as to any other publicity disseminating agency, where, with a small but efficient staff, the books might be examined and reviews sent out as "releases" to subscribing libraries? These reviews would be in terms which the librarian wants and needs.

The comment has been made that libraries want favors but won't pay for them. This may or may not be true. It is true that no scheme of early distribution can be worked out that will not cost something—and it is obvious that this cost will have to be borne by the library. Some scheme could be worked out, and if the library thinks it important enough to undertake, to put machinery in motion, the publisher certainly ought to be willing to do his share to make the plan work.

The editorial practice of changed title sometimes offers the library a serious complication. Miss Adaline Bernstein, Head of the Order Department at Pittsburgh, echoes Mr. Cannon in the publication of "the same book under different titles in England and the United States without proper notice." Mr. Vitz makes a suggestion about a related point, that "it might be useful in the case of books translated from another language or published in this country under a different title from that in English, to have the original title given, perhaps on the same page with the copyright notice." Miss Bernstein also mentions the fact that text and trade editions of the same book are sometimes published under different titles, another case in which it is only fair for the library to be informed. Miss Winser feels the "need of advance notices of new editions and especially of revisions of standards and of technical books." For example (she continues):

"We find our stock low on a specific subject. We check over titles in the Library, compare with later publications listed, make a selection of one or more of the best, and stock up with from two to six copies of each, only to find on the market in six months a brand new title on the same subject or a revision of the very books in which we invested. If the publishers would announce in advance forthcoming publications, say in a classified list in the *Publishers' Weekly*, it would be a great help in this particular difficulty."

Mr. Bowerman finds difficulty in "distinguishing trade editions from text book editions of the same title. Such editions are listed in publishers' catalogs, but frequently the books themselves carry no note about the edition."

One of the most grievous problems, if one may judge from the number of replies mentioning it, is the out-of-print book. It is presented in several ways. "Of course," writes Mr. Sherman, "even the librarian realizes that a decision to reprint a book, the stock of which is exhausted, must be premised on reasonable assurance of financial success. However, today, some of our best publishers delay what seems an unnecessary length of time before deciding whether or not they will reprint what would appear to be a book which they could hardly afford to allow to get off their lists." Miss Lila May Chapman mentions the obviously out-of-print book, in the case of the Birmingham Library, older books about the South which are being added to a special collection. Evidently, Miss Chapman receives the cooperation she desires. Dealers cannot afford not to know what libraries in their region are collecting. However, the principal phase of this problem is the fact that the publisher seems prone to permit standard titles to go out-of-print too quickly. Miss Mumford, Mr. Perry, Charles E. Farrington, Head of the Order Department, Brooklyn, and others, mention this point. Samuel H. Ranck gives it a new twist, when he talks about remainders:

"At present, one of the outstanding problems of library book buying is the fact that so many books when first published, sell for $10, and in a few months are down to half or a quarter of the price. It would seem that if the publishers would place a lower price on their publications at the beginning, and then keep that price, the problem of book selection would be more simple. The Library desires to place these new books on its shelves as soon as possible after they are published, but in many cases, we have to wait for the lower price—and [Mr. Ranck adds with an emphatic pen on his typed page] get it."

Dollar books received comments. Joseph L. Wheeler, of Baltimore, is, perhaps, the most

emphatic: "The furore of dollar books during the last year has been distinctly misleading to the public. It will take some time to convince the public that new books of quality cannot be published at a dollar, and that the cost of publishing at present is greater than it was before the war, in spite of the temporary depression. . . ." Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, of Long Beach, however, feels that the library gains in this "reduced cost per volume" for the "increasing number of popular books in inexpensive editions."

Another point frequently mentioned is discounts. Miss Eastman considers of first importance to libraries the "getting of discounts comparable to trade discounts, for those large libraries whose quantity of business exceeds that of the majority of book stores." Mrs. W. A. Cocke, of Austin, reports that she is able to get a generous discount from the local book store. Robert Rea, of San Francisco, finds that a major problem "at present on the Coast is the lack of uniformity in discounts from various firms. One will give 25 per cent, and another 30 per cent. A uniform discount would make it easier to distribute orders."

Distribution

Who shall sell the library its books? Publisher? Jobber? Dealer?

For the publisher as distributor, Miss Smith has good to say:

> "Our book buying seems to have changed in the last few years. . . . We are buying more books from the publisher and are getting good discounts. We get books more promptly and are well served by many publishers. It seems to me that the publisher must more and more serve us directly. . . . The overhead cost of checking orders in, etc., on several shipments from a jobber is too high. It costs more for various reasons than to check several shipments from publishers, as each is a clean-up of an order."

This satisfaction was generally expressed by those who mentioned the point—except for one factor: the publisher's representative. Robert K. Shaw, of Worcester, speaks of "the annoyance of having to give attention occasionally to the request of traveling salesmen to show publishers' catalogs." This, of course, shows the crassest ignorance of a salesman for his customer; librarians aren't buying material for a suit! Mr. Wright objects to representatives who "concentrate on orders for titles announced or just issued, to boost the first printing"; his attitude towards selection has already been quoted. Malcolm G. Wyer, of Denver, however, finds representatives an advantage: "We have excellent service through the representatives of publishers and have an opportunity to discuss with them the books in advance of publication." John B. Kaiser, of Oakland, mentions what may be a local condition but which is illustrative of a lack of observation of detail:

> "I am impressed by the number of publishers' representatives and other book salesmen who call on us during what is for us the worst time of the year, financially. Here in California, the fiscal year of libraries begins July 1st, so that many of them, I believe, have spent the larger part of their book fund by the following spring, although publishers' representatives and traveling salesmen and eastern 'Remainder Catalogs' reach us during the spring. If all of these came our way in the fall or early winter, from October to December, they would stand a much better chance of doing business with us, if they have what we need."

When will the publisher discover the West? Miss Frances Mentzer, of Laramie, states the dilemma: "As every library in the Middle West, we have the problem of getting books on publication date. If we order from Denver, we are days getting them after they are out. If we order from New York, we have the additional carriage charge. We have been ordering from New York, but we feel that it is extravagant." Apparently, distribution falls down from the Mississippi River to the Coast, "as the ruler goes"—a large area, and, while spotty, a rich one. The Pacific Coast, for instance, ranks second in library book expenditures, spending a generous tenth of the whole annual fund. Just how much individual libraries can do with the problem remains to be seen. They should not have to do a great deal. Perhaps the suggestion of Miss Grace Kerr, Chief of the Book Order Department, Indianapolis, will prove a solution; she feels that "cooperative bookbuying is the most interesting and practical buying problem now." It will seem that, for greater distances, Everett E. Perry's plan of "branches or depositories of all large publishers" would be obviously good for the trade as well as for the library; distribution is not a library problem alone. Or, if the publishing industry will see itself as the library sees it—that is, not competitive, so far as the library is concerned—then the statement of Mrs. Cora Case Porter, of Muskogee, that "a regional book center for libraries of the Southwest for books of all publishers would be a life-saver for the libraries of this section," would point the direction of development.

Just how satisfactory jobbers are seems uncertain. Mrs. Annie M. Parker, of Jackson, Mississippi, finds a regional news company sufficient for her needs. Miss Helen E. Vogleson, of the Los Angeles County Free Library, states that, "The service given by local jobbers who handle trade books is greatly improved. However, we are still obliged to send large

orders for short discount titles to New York, which involves delay in ordering, reports on shorts, etc."

The agency which the library prefers to use, other factors being equal, is the local dealer. In many places, and in many ways, he is serving the library well—and thereby, the library hopes, serving both himself and the industry to advantage. There are difficulties—delays, small stock, etc.—but the library fosters the bookstore in a number of places throughout the country, and, on the whole, finds the practice good. Among interesting comments, the plan of Thomas P. Ayer, of Richmond, stands out as ingenious:

"We have a number of local book buying problems which may be of interest to the book trade and possibly to other libraries. Not all of the conditions are ideal. I believe it would be much to our advantage to place the bulk of the orders to only two dealers. We are actually patronizing four local dealers, each of which has some reason to expect a share of the public library's business. In order to treat them all fairly and save them and ourselves from unnecessary expense and effort, we have scheduled all four dealers in pairs, to send the library on alternating months the books 'on approval.' This has worked out rather well, and we have found this last year that approximately half of our total purchases were supplied from these books sent on approval. The balance was purchased on the strength of knowledge of authors, dependence upon authoritative lists, and what we hoped were competent reviews. It is our habit to place one order each week, or four orders a month, giving one order a month to each of the four local dealers. In order that we may not be asking dealer A to order a second copy of a book from the publisher while any of the competitors, B, C, or D, may have this particular item actually in stock, the order passes through the hands of each competitor to select and send to the Library any items that he actually has in stock on that particular day. When the order finally reaches the dealer for whom it is intended, there remains only the titles that are not available at any local book store. This is a recent innovation but has already proved to work advantageously, as each dealer has a first, second, or third chance at each order given. . . . The first result is that the Library gets quicker service on fully a quarter of the orders that have been given out."

It may appear that the library is asking for a place in the sun. Such is not the case. "Underlying principles of speed and economy" are really only the underlying principles of good business. It happens that library business does not fall in the category of competitive business; so there must be some adaptation of method.

Fiction That Elevates, Educates, or Enervates

By EARL W. BROWNING
Librarian, Peoria, Illinois, Public Library

CONSIDERING that most libraries subscribe to the same reviews, that similar training in book selection is given in library schools, and that there are frequent opportunities in regional, state and national meetings for book discussions, one might be led to believe that libraries would be in danger of standardized methods in choosing their books. Apparently there are as many minds in fiction buying as there are in Council discussions for at a meeting of librarians of large libraries, a year ago last December in Chicago, the question of fiction buying was discussed and the number of titles purchased, at least, was shown to vary considerably even in libraries having book funds of about the same size.

Mr. Roden stated that the Chicago Public Library was making a decided effort to eliminate all but the best in fiction and Mr. Munn added that Pittsburgh while buying more titles than Chicago was, nevertheless, selecting fiction with considerable care. On the other hand, if my memory serves me correctly, Mr. Strohm felt that the public had a right to expect the library to supply all the titles fit to read and Mr. Compton stated that St. Louis had much the same view. No statement was made as to what authors or titles were selected or cast out and why, nor were any methods of selections formulated. We were left wondering, as we have been left before, just how this thing called fiction selecting was done and whether we stood with the elect or the common herd. I decided to find out just where other libraries of about the size of the Peoria Public Library stood in the hope of bettering our own methods of fiction selection.

Before asking other libraries to cooperate, I looked back through the files of the leading library publications for the last ten years to refresh my memory on what had been written on this subject and to see if I had forgotten or had never known the basic rules by which

the right books were selected from the thousand and more fiction titles published each year. I found almost nothing but generalities. I learned that a good book selector was, in reality, born rather than made; that it was practically impossible to teach the subject thoroughly in the limited time available in the average library school; and that, as a matter of fact, you might as well let your conscience and the size of your book fund be your guide as to try to select fiction by any set of rules. This being the case I wanted to know what the library conscience was like and whether it was better or worse than my own in this matter. I next sent to twenty libraries in the medium sized class a request for their lists of fiction purchased during 1929, and promised to send the results of my tabulation in exchange for their trouble. Eleven responded.

From these lists I learned that during 1929 these eleven libraries had bought 635 fiction titles. All eleven agreed on five, and only five, titles as being the proper thing to purchase. Ten agreed on twenty-seven titles; nine on twenty-eight; eight on thirty-three; seven on thirty-nine; six on sixty-two; five on fifty-nine; four on seventy-nine; and three or less on 303, or nearly half the total number of titles. My curiosity was aroused rather than satisfied by these unexpected figures and I decided to make a further and more careful tabulation. In 1930, therefore, I checked from their published bulletins the fiction purchases of four large libraries. During this year there were about 1322 fiction titles published in the United States and of these the four libraries on my list purchased 867 or about 65.5 per cent. Of these 867 titles all four bought sixty-one; three bought 133; two bought 246; and 427 titles were bought by only one of the four. In other words, in both of my tabulations nearly half of the titles chosen were thought worthy of purchase by only one-fourth of the libraries and unworthy of purchase by three-fourths.

Of the four libraries tabulated in 1930 none bought as many as 500 titles while during that time the *Booklist* listed approximately that number. Of the titles chosen by all four libraries, all were listed in the *Book Review Digest* but two failed to appear in the *Booklist*. Three titles of the 133 purchased by three libraries were not in the *Book Review Digest* and twenty-four were not in the *Booklist*. Thirty-six titles of the 246 purchased by two libraries were not in the *Book Review Digest* and 130 were not in the *Booklist*. Of the 427 titles purchased by only one library, 129 were not in the *Book Review Digest* and 338 were not contained in the *Booklist*. I feel sure that these four libraries subscribe to the *Booklist* yet of the 867 titles bought by them, they preferred to buy 494 not mentioned in that publication and 373 that were. They also, undoubtedly, subscribe to the *Book Review Digest* and while all books mentioned therein are not favorably reviewed, yet they had the chance to read some kind of a review about these books within a reasonable time of their publication. My tabulation shows that 168 titles were not even listed in the *Book Review Digest*. The results of this last tabulation were a complete surprise to me as they have been to practically every librarian to whom I have shown them. All agree that it is with the last half, the 427 titles purchased by only one library each, that we need be most concerned.

Eighty-nine titles in this group were listed in the *Booklist*, had been passed upon by librarians, and presumably were good enough for any library. Undoubtedly there were some titles in this lower half that were published late in the year and were later purchased by one or more libraries, although a check of the bulletins of these libraries for the first three months of 1931 failed to reveal them. The fact can hardly be disputed, however, that a large part of these titles were decidedly second class and, except in cities having large and flourishing bookstores (if there are any such today), would never have come to the attention of the library public if the library had not performed the introduction. I do not know what methods any of the libraries whose purchases I tabulated used in selecting their fiction but I am convinced that there are methods by which my own and their purchasing may be bettered.

Where such a group as the Book Review Club of Greater Boston can be formed, it should prove very helpful provided its decisions are rendered promptly. I question whether it is necessary to read and review every book of fiction purchased. Certainly we can each one of us make a list of authors whose work can be relied upon. Pittsburgh has made such a list containing the names of about thirty American and twenty-five English authors and while I have no doubt this list is subject to constant change yet such a list would save time which could profitably be spent in eliminating the less worthy or discovering new authors deserving of a place on the library shelves. Instead of spending time reading the publishers' blurb, why not put more time on the reviews in the *Book Review Digest*, which usually appear within six weeks of the date of publication of the books reviewed; on the book notes in the *Booklist;* and on the books reviewed in the bulletins of your state

library commission, if you have one? If some good points are wanted by which to judge a book, read the *Wisconsin Bulletin*, February 1931, and Margaret Banning in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 15, 1931.

Mr. Roden brings out a point that is not always considered when he says, in the *Book Bulletin* of the Chicago Public Library, January 1931:

> "Are the interests and desires of the patrons of the Public Library better served,
>
> (a) By the purchase of a wide variety of new fiction titles, including many of a clearly ephemeral value but 'popular' and in great demand for the limited period, after which they remain on the Library shelves as 'dead stock,' for which there is no outlet, and in which a considerable sum of Library money is tied up; or,
>
> (b) By a smaller and more careful selection, but with a larger number of copies of each, of such of the new novels as seem to show a degree of merit calculated to ensure a longer tenure of interest or of literary worth, and thus representing a rather more permanent investment of Library funds?"

As a further suggestion on fiction selection, I would advocate going over the entire list of fiction purchases at the end of each year and deciding from your experiences during the year which titles you would omit if you were to do the buying over again. If it is possible to compare your list of purchases with that of some other library spending about the same amount on books you will both benefit from it. Ask yourself whether or not you would be willing to have your list published and submitted to the inspection of other librarians? This year and possibly the next few years will be excellent years in which to try out more selective methods in fiction buying. Some libraries will be compelled to curtail their buying because of lack of funds and might well try the method of supplying more copies of the better books rather than a larger range of titles. Then, too, the public is rapidly accepting the idea of curtailment in all buying and will make less comment on this policy in fiction buying than they would in times of prosperity.

Even though all the methods I have suggested should be adopted I do not think there need be any fear of standardization in fiction selection. There are still local conditions to be considered and, to some extent, the personal tastes and prejudices of the fiction buyer.

About this time somebody from the Loan Desk will ask, if they have read this far, "Well, what are we to give the people who do not read the high-brow stuff?" My reply is that, if your library is buying three to four hundred titles of fiction each year, there will be plenty for the reader of average intelligence. The number could be cut much lower before the supply would be seriously endangered. If anybody doubts this statement, let her make out such a list of the fiction published in 1930 and see just what could be included, say in three hundred titles. Furthermore, does any other educational institution continue to cater indefinitely to those of its public whom it feels it cannot in any way better? We are willing to serve those who can learn, be it ever so slowly, but shall we forever spend our time and money on the person who reads because he is too indolent to do anything requiring more effort?

Far from being a complete study of the subject of fiction buying these tabulations simply point out some of the weak spots for which I hope I have suggested, at least, a partial remedy. I have no doubt, in fact I feel sure, that the purchases of adult non-fiction and books for children are just as various as are the fiction purchases. I hope that several groups of libraries of about the same book-purchasing power will think it worth while to review their books together or that they will compare their purchases from season to season and let us all know if they find it improves their book selection.

Autumn

Now when the time of fruit and grain is co
When apples hang above the orchard wall,
And from the tangle of the roadside stream
A scent of wild grapes fills the racy air,
Comes Autumn with her sun-burnt caravan,
Like a long gypsy train with trappings gay
And tattered colors of the Orient,
Moving slow-footed through the dreamy hills
The woods of Wilton at her coming wear
Tints of Bokhara and Samarcand,
The maples glow with her Pompeian red,
The hickories with burnt Etruscan gold,
And while the crickets fife along her march
Behind her banners burns the crimson sun.

—BLISS CARMAN.

The Men Behind the Books

By WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP
Librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

THE MERE READING of the caption of this address will call to the mind of everyone a familiar phrase on which the changes have been rung almost without end. I have no intention today of using a trite simile as a text for laudation of libraries and librarians. If my memory does not play me false, this phrase which I have chosen for a title has been employed again and again in public praise of my profession and its duties. Not even in a dedication address, not even in the presence of my friend, Adolph Oko, shall I venture on such self-laudation of our calling as the phrase, if used of librarians, immediately implies. Rather do I ask you to consider with me for a brief time as we dedicate this library building, the men who are really responsible for our presence here—the men whose efforts are embodied and enshrined in the books which form this library. For, after all, there is a man, or men, behind every book.

I often wonder as I hasten past hundreds and thousands of books in my daily work in the Michigan Library, what manner of men wrote these books and what others produced and reproduced them. Can one glance at a shelf of books with no thought of that human struggle, effort, toil which lies behind each of them as it stands on our shelves? How easily and thoughtlessly we shift them about, shove them here and there in our work, label and catalog and arrange them with but a passing thought of their authors and their makers. What long years of hard labor, what grinding poverty, perhaps, what ceaseless comparison and reference, what stating and restating of opinion, what toil of printer, composer and publisher each one of them has cost. We may not know the secret sorrow, the joy of accomplishment, the passion for truth, the sacrifices of comfort, the despair at drudgery which lie between their covers. Some were written easily and speedily, some through decades of preparation. There are a few flashes of genius, but most of those books which have lived to find a place here in Cincinnati in the twentieth century are the product of patient toil and hard labor. Why should we neglect to think of these human elements? Shall we use books merely as tools with no thought of those men and women who made them? Are we so materialistic in our philosophy of life that we have no room in our thoughts or our hearts for loving reverence and regard for the human factor in at least those things which minister to our souls? Is our judgment so stern in our efforts for efficiency that we allow ourselves no friendships for lovable authors, no compassion for the errors of great spirits, no understanding of human weakness, but must assess every book wholly by its actual use at the present day in helping to earn bed and board?

If we can take time—how hard that is!—to learn something of the man who wrote and the man who printed, how changed our attitude toward some books becomes. I sometimes wonder what we would think, could the authors of only a single shelfful suddenly make their appearance in the library. Certainly we read a book whose author we know in a far different spirit from that cold judgment with which we weigh the work of an absolute stranger. We make all sorts of minor allowances and adjustments for the man we know, perhaps in his favor, perhaps to his hurt. We do this unconsciously, I believe, but still we do it. I hope none of you thinks of a library as just so many thousand volumes of printed paper between more or less convenient covers. Even though we may never know their writers, or be able to find out anything about them, these books remain the works of people like ourselves. And as just that sort of thing we should regard them; not as writers of the tenth century or of the Italian Renaissance.

Anyone who has ever written and published a book—there are a few librarians in this class—knows the labor which attends even a slight volume. I confess I am appalled at the thought of the toil which is represented by the four million volumes of the Library of Congress. And most of it was done for the love of the job. There has been and is but little money in the author's trade—or even in the business of printing. The toil does not, it is true, represent forced labor. (Even hackwork may sometimes be a joy to the producer!) Rather it betokens a marvelous concentration of intense desire toward self-expression on the part of generations. A library is the fruition of myriad hopes—too

An address at the dedication of the Library of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, May 31, 1931.

often frustrated, too often disappointed, but still hopes that what this man writes other men will believe and practice. Even the most dry-as-dust treatise on statistics is compiled in the hope of a greater understanding, a use of these figures which may lead to more successful living. And what high hopes and desires, what longings for a better life for the race, what aspirations toward the divine are embodied in this library with its strong tinge of the religious in every alcove and on every shelf!

Not only is each book a human product, but, even more, the literature of each subject is the development of the work of generations of scholars. Now scholars are people. Too often we attempt to idealize scholarship into superhuman detachment in the pursuit of truth. Librarians, at least, know even great scholars for very human folk. And it is as men that they develop any branch of learning, not as machines. One can never get a wholly true historical view of any subject of study from what is sometimes called the "scientific" viewpoint. Trace the growth of knowledge as impersonally as we will, it yet remains true that each step forward, each contribution of new facts, each fresh view of relationships, each summing up of existing knowledge was made by some person. The popular instinct for idealizing a person as the embodiment of a movement or an epoch has its roots in truth. George Washington is the American Revolution, Abraham Lincoln is the abolition of slavery to thousands who know nothing of all the myriad facts patiently evolved by the labors of historians. And who shall say that popular instinct is wrong? The man Washington—not the priggish hero of Parson Weems, the man Lincoln—not the cheap politician of Masters, are precious possessions which have uplifted countless thousands to nobler and higher conceptions of public duty and private conduct. Behind each great book, behind each great step forward in human thought, lies some man or woman who put on paper the results of the labors of years. No student today can afford not to know the people who have made his studies possible. It is in the library that they live, at least in some part—for no book is a man's whole being or all his life.

It follows, therefore, that we can never—as theorists have held—completely separate history from biography. Our own day has seen the reaction in popular favor from the impersonal history such as that of Buckle or McMaster—to the novelistic biography best seen perhaps in Ludwig and Maurois. The historic viewpoint in regarding any subject of human study is really a survey of the men whose works have marked its progress fully as much as of the growth of knowledge and ideas. Such men as Mommsen and Harnack, for instance, have contributed by their vivid personality fully as much to the development of our knowledge of the Roman law and of Christian doctrine as by their laborious researches. That quality which makes disciples shines in even the driest of their supposedly impersonal contributions to knowledge. It is the human touch of one spirit to another which has kept alive the spirit of learning in every line of research. Linnaeus lives today in the work of his pupils and their successors fully as much as in botanical nomenclature and system. It is the men behind the books who have kept scholarship alive and moving. It is precisely in those ages when no great men emerge from the ruck that knowledge fails to grow.

Have you ever thought how intensely human, for example, are the Scriptures? Those writings which we call *The Bible*, reverenced alike by Jew, Christian and Mohammedan, are among the most personal documents in history. Many of the books have no known author, but they all pulsate with life. Someone wrote them in far-off ages—some men very much like ourselves. Some books—so the critics say—are gradual accumulations of layers like the bands in the spectrum. (I hardly dare say at this late date, like the colors in the rainbow!). Who put the gathered traditions of Israel into the earliest literary form of the Pentateuch? Who added the various elements which so worried the students of forty years since? Was it really "Moses, the man of God", who wrote those magnificent words: "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations"; who summed up the most pathetic of human longings in his closing prayer: "And establish thou the work of our hands upon us. Yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it"? We are keen to know, but we never shall. The Word of God generations have called this Book—but the Word spoken through human lips, written by human hands. Priests, prophets, chroniclers, poets—their works, edited, added to, compressed, translated, copied, printed, do follow them.

But not alone the authors, whoever they may have been. After the earliest verbal tradition, it may be, or the original autographs of a later date, came the race of scribes and copyists. Think of the generations of writing men it took to preserve to us these writings from the far-off Biblical days to the invention of printing. I may not here inquire as to the reasons for the well-known scarcity of early manuscripts of the Hebrew Scriptures. But even though few very ancient manuscripts of these

texts have been preserved, they must none the less have been made in numbers, copied again and again, a labor of men to us wholly unknown, but none the less a labor on which we depend today. Without them we should have missed one of the essential elements in our civilization. We should not forget even the men who took goat and sheep and antelope skins of fine texture, tanned them cunningly, learned how to split them into pliable and tough leaves, prepared the surface with pumice and with oil and thus made possible both the preservation of the Scriptures and the diffusion of their message. Probably hundreds of scribes stand between us and the original writers of the Biblical books. What accidents of copying, what chances of travel, perhaps on the sea, perhaps on land, what care of rulers and priests and scribes have combined to give us the text first committed to print in the fifteenth century? Verily there are men, generations of men, behind this printed book.

And if we recall today as we dedicate this Library the humble artisans as well as the learned scribes to whose labors we owe the preservation of these ancient writings, we may perchance pause a moment to consider one of the greatest—but also one of the most commonly ignored — factors in the development and preservation of learning—the invention and manufacture of paper. Its real origin seems to have been in China where cotton or linen fibers were bruised, laid and dried to make a rude substitute for silk as early as the second century of our era. On the map one may trace its slow spread westward with the centuries—first throughout China itself, next to Samarkand in Turkestan, thence to Persia and from Persia—in the course of five hundred years after its discovery—to Damascus and even to Egypt by the end of the ninth century. From the Nile Valley, where it easily displaced the more fragile papyrus sheet, there were two avenues of approach to Europe—the short one across the sea to Italy, the longer around Africa to Spain. So far as our evidence goes, paper-making seems to have come into Europe by the longer route, becoming established in Italy by the thirteenth century and gradually making its way through France, Austria, Germany, the Low Countries to Britain, and from Britain to America in the eighteenth century. It is no exaggeration to call the introduction of paper and its common use revolutionary in the extreme. Costly vellum gave way to paper and paper became in time both common and cheap. Not only in books, but in a thousand other uses paper has entered into our every-day life—an unconsidered trifle, taken for granted everywhere. In our day there is no phrase with more tragic associations than the "scrap of paper" which has resounded in our ears from August, 1914 until now.

But this is by the way. We were recalling the Scriptures as a composite work produced and preserved to us by numbers of men. We must not forget the race of commentators also. It seems the fate of great writings to draw until themselves flocks of interpreters and exegetes whose commentaries excel the original text in bulk if not in wisdom by many scores of times. When those great writings are surrounded with the halo of religion the commentators themselves often acquire a popular importance and repute far in excess of that honor more justly due the original message. I need not worry you with examples —they will occur to you at once. Here we may almost aver that the men are not so much behind as in front of the books, pushing their interpretations to the fore to the exclusion of interest in the original sayings. But of course this is true of but a small part of the great number of men who have striven to give their own age a truer view of Holy Writ. My point is that the very multitude of these commentators in all subjects, not the Scriptures alone, is testimony to the manner in which human knowledge is based on human effort.

If we must take into account in our attempt to picture the men who have made this *Bible*, both original writers, copyists and commentators, makers of vellum and paper, we may not ignore the translators. For five years I had in my safe at Ann Arbor the earliest considerable text of the *Bible* yet discovered—the Freer papyrus of the Minor Prophets in the Greek tongue. Written before the year 300, not to attempt more definite dating, these browned and fragile leaves are earlier than even the oldest vellum manuscript of the *Greek Bible*—the great Codex B of the Vatican Library, a text I have been likewise privileged to see and handle. Who made this translation into that Greek which had become the common language of commerce, government and learning throughout the eastern Mediterranean world, we do not know. The legend of the Seventy from which that version derives its ordinary name—The Septuagint—has probably no more grounds for belief than other stray bits of religious folk-lore—and they are legion. It would, however, be idle to ignore the place of that version in human thought. Equally idle, also, to deny the influence of the Latin Vulgate. Here, at least, we are—some centuries later to be sure—on firm ground. We know about the labors of St. Jerome and his helpers. But we know but little of the making of those earlier transla-

tions into the Latin of Africa and of Italy and into Syriac and Coptic. Here we must stop. To trace the translations into all known languages would take us far afield. But don't forget them and their makers, eloquent witnesses to the longing for faith and for the Word which is inherent in us all.

But while we prize and study the handwork of the mediaeval and ancient scribes, but few in these days—or in any age, for that matter—have the knowledge and skill to cope successfully with the difficulties of palaeographic study. We live in an age of print, and more, of mass production of print.

Those fifteenth century printers who first cut types for Latin, then Greek, and then Hebrew books, were a sturdy race of adventurers. Whether Gutenberg or some other invented printing with movable types matters not a whit. What does matter is that printing, beginning shortly after the middle of the fifteenth century, in thirty years spread to all the countries of Western Europe. In the hands of Germans, mostly, the new art was made first to serve learning and later to serve in the diffusion of knowledge by printing in the common tongue. You know far better than I the story of Hebrew printing, one of the most fascinating topics in all the history of the art preservative of arts. May I recall but one phase of it? Ten years ago Mr. Nathan Adler showed me in London among those treasures which have since migrated to New York, some twenty books printed in Hebrew in Fez between 1520 and 1540. The first press in Africa was carried with its types from Spain by certain Jews driven out by the bigotry — and perhaps also by the economic dread—of a ruling class. So long as the types lasted, books were printed. But cut off from supplies of metal, so one conjectures, the press finally ceased to produce. Is there no human interest behind those precious copies which have been preserved to our own time?

And so we might go on, for I have by no means exhausted the list of the classes and sorts of men whose labors lie behind merely the Biblical section of this Library. But I must leave something to your imagination. Remember that the same sort of combination in a lesser degree has made possible the books in every other part of the Library. Even in these modern days the actual pioneers of thought are but few. Most men build on the work of others. Even "typically American" isms somehow have their roots in the remote past. A few years ago a distinguished professor of ancient history who had been working out the land tenure, taxation, methods of marketing and so on from papyrus documents in our Library, all coming from one small Egyptian village community—read us a paper on the results of his researches. Henry Carter Adams sat in a corner listening. When the historian had finished, Adams spoke up. "Why, that's absolutely Henry George's theory! Pure Georgian doctrine." But it was really second century Egyptian practice! Men are very much alike in all ages and climes.

It is, however, in libraries that men are spared Henry George's effort at working out anew for himself a theory of land holding. For libraries are really the memory of the race. Here on the shelves is not necessarily the wisdom of the ages, but at least what wisdom and knowledge is found in books are to be taken as the residuum of a vast production. In libraries are recorded the painful steps by which knowledge of any subject has been built up to its present level. Here man is spared the toil of recreating and given the blessed chance of building on the thought of generations. The human touch by which a master transmits his powers to his pupil, will never be useless, nor can this direct, human relation be ignored. But in the library that process may be shortened and strengthened and made fruitful by calling in the accumulated experience of the ages. Examine a single, concrete instance: Geometry has been studied for over three thousand years. Slowly and hardly its various propositions have been proven. For centuries what was known was passed on by word of mouth. Then with the invention of writing, the propositions were committed to parchment or papyrus and treasured — and other new doctrines were added to the earlier store of proven principles. When printing came in the progress was rapid—no longer was there need for slow and clumsy copying by each pupil of what he had to master. Today in formulae and receipt-books engineers, artisans, architects, mechanics have at hand in convenient form not the principles of geometry only, but their application in myriad forms to the arts of life. One may forget the processes by which this knowledge has been won—he may even never master it at all. But thanks to books and libraries he can use it at will. Truly, the library is our race memory.

If one looks at a library from this point of view, it pulsates with human interest, human pathos and human hope. Here is no mere mass of books to be cataloged, classified, labelled, shelved, handed out over a counter to be read more or less perfunctorily. The librarian is in a very real sense the guardian and preserver of that most precious part of humanity—its thought. He may not perchance contribute greatly by his own labors to the sum of human knowledge, but his is the task

of gathering these books on which thousands of men have labored, and then so keeping them as to render them not only safe against destruction but more and more useful because of his skill. A library which not only has the books it should—and how few such libraries there are—but which also by reason of its excellent catalogs and its skillful arrangement of the books themselves renders the best thought of the past and the present generations on all subjects readily available to every inquirer, is a marvelous instrument. It is not likely to be perfect—for librarians are but human. It will never take the place of hard thinking and continuous labor on the part of students. But it will serve to further, to aid, to crown the labors of myriad thinkers by revealing them in their works to others intent on those problems to which our forbears gave their lives.

It is a rare privilege to be a librarian. To him has been entrusted the thought of mankind so far as it has been articulate in books. There are multiform other embodiments of the thought and work of men. We see them in buildings, in political institutions, in sport, in commerce, in painting, in music, in worship of the Infinite. In books, however, these things are set down for preservation and for remembrance. It is the duty of the librarian to introduce the men who made the books in his library —all of them—to those who seek knowledge and who seek God, if haply they may find Him.

These men who have written and printed and bound these books have for the most part passed on. But thanks to libraries they have labored not in vain. *Non omnis moriar* was the exultant song of the poet of Rome, conscious of his monument more lasting than bronze. *Non omnis moriar* can every man say whose thought and personality have touched another soul. But here in the library the countless thousands whose labors have gone to build up our present state of knowledge, live again and yet again as their thoughts pass into the minds of living men. "This is the place of healing the soul" was the inscription over a Greek library in Egypt. One should not put it into our inscription, perhaps, but wherever I come into a library I think, "Here's where I meet the men behind the books."

The Boston Book Review Club

By GEORGE HILL EVANS

Librarian, Public Library, Somerville, Mass.

THE BOSTON BOOK REVIEW Club is an outgrowth or by-product of the well known and time-honored propensity of librarians to talk shop. Late in the fall of 1923 two librarians were walking down Boylston Street deeply engrossed in discussing library problems. They were deploring the duplication of effort among libraries that were close neighbors in the Metropolitan District. The two phases immediately engaging attention were selection of books and training of staff recruits. These situations presented challenges, if not open opportunities, for economies of operation provided cooperative activities could be made effective. Only the first topic was pursued to a fruitful conclusion. There was little dissent among librarians that the post-war abandonment of established standards of permissible matter in fiction form compelled them to examine carefully every book before accepting it. It was evident that they were to have no help from the critics. The task was onerous. It was decided to invite near-by librarians to a conference on the cooperative review and evaluation of current fiction.

A corollary immediately claimed attention. Why not pass on our findings to the smaller libraries of the state, and to those at considerable distances from bookstores. The Free Public Library Commission was the logical agency for this service. It was accordingly agreed that one of the librarians should present the project to the Commission. The prompt and cordial cooperation of this alert body produced results that will claim our further attention.

About twenty libraries responded to the invitation by sending representatives to the meeting. A loose organization was effected by the selection of a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Compiler of lists. The Club meets Wednesday afternoons at 2 o'clock. The kindness of two libraries has provided meeting places in Boston, first the State Library and more recently the Boston Public Library. While by far the largest library in the group —the others ranging downward to those of relatively small suburban towns—the Boston library is a cooperative rather than a domi-

Address before the Order and Book Selection Round Table of the American Library Association, Tuesday, June 23, 1931.

nating force. The quality of critical work turned in by the smaller libraries does not suffer by comparison with that of the larger units.

The book buying power of the group is considerable. Not including Boston the group spent over $140,000 for books in 1929. The Boston purchases are probably not importantly influenced by Club activities. Its book funds are considerably greater than all the others combined. Naturally it did not take long for dealers to realize the value of friendly relations. One enterprising bookseller offered the use of a room for a meeting place. The offer was gratefully declined. Other similar approaches have been politely acknowledged and laid on the table. The Club goes so far, however, as to accept the services of dealers in making out lists of the weekly receipts of new fiction. Discussions of the Club are animated, and marked by ready play of wit. A person with a deficient sense of humor would sometimes find the atmosphere bewildering.

To each library is assigned a letter of the alphabet. The duty of the library is to secure and bring in an estimate of the books of fiction of the week produced by authors whose names begin with the specified letter. For example, the writer happens at the moment to be reading and reporting upon books written by authors whose names begin with the letter G. Twenty libraries thus conveniently cover the alphabet by doubling on a few of the little used letters like Q and X. At the pleasure of the library the work may be done by staff assignment or by outside volunteers. A re-distribution of letters is made occasionally to relieve monotony.

In order to secure a uniform method of presenting the report a card form has been devised. The entry is by author, with space for date of report on the extreme right. The second line is for the title. The rest of the face of the card is divided into four categories. Division A is entitled KIND, and the word appears as an inset at the beginning of the paragraph on the left. It is followed by a succession of descriptive adjectives, such as adventure, business, society, etc., sixteen in all. One or more of these is underlined by the reader. Division B has inset the topic, EFFECT, which is also followed by descriptive adjectives, such as cheerful, depressing, sordid, trashy, entertaining, etc., thirteen in all. Division C has inset the word, ESTIMATE, and is for evaluation. This division is in three columns of five lines each. Column one is headed Literary Value. Below this heading are successively the following numbered verdict, 1. Excellent. 2. Good. 3. Fair. 4. Poor. 5. Bad. The second column is headed Appeal. Beneath are five numbered estimates of its probable popularity: 1. Very Popular. 2. Popular. 3. Average Appeal. 4. Limited Appeal. 5. Displeasing. The third column specifies the type of reader for whom the book is best fitted. Under the heading, For Whom, the following groups are named: 1. All Readers. 2. Adults. 3. Men. 4. Women. 5. Children. At the left of these three columns a space is reserved for a summarized entry of three figures taken from the three columns. The summary, 321, for example, means that in the opinion of the reviewer this book is of fair literary value and likely to be popular with all readers. The last division, D, consists of the two phrases, RECOMMENDED, NOT RECOMMENDED. By underlining one of these the reader records his final verdict. The back of the card is reserved for a brief signed book note. Below the book note space a place is left in which to enter the numbers of pages that seem to the reviewer to contain matter that some readers may object to. The individual librarian may examine these passages and decide for herself as to the availability of the book for her own particular clientèle.

The devices above outlined are mechanical, and the description sounds somewhat complicated, but the card form is the result of an evolution, and proves very practical. A copy of the form may be found in Volume I, page 63, of the A.L.A. *Survey of Libraries in the United States*. Since its publication there it has been slightly modified.

At each meeting a typed list of new fiction of the week is distributed, and as the reports are given members make notes on their own sheets. The cumulated sheets, usually held in loose-leaf binders, constitute for each librarian a compilation of opinions upon practically all the fiction that comes into the Boston market. In the majority of cases the opinions are definite enough for decision. Occasionally additional reviews are demanded.

A book that appears suitable for any library is noted for the Commission *List*. This *List* is edited somewhat by the Commission for its own purposes. It is usually divided into two parts, popular fiction for general reading, and fiction of more distinguished literary quality with special appeal to the discriminating reader. Occasionally a title is admitted with reservations indicated by a star which suggests to the library considering it the advisability of special examination before buying. The *List* is multigraphed and mailed by the Commission to all the small libraries that come under its purview, and to such other

libraries as may be willing to pay the cost of mailing. The *List* is valued by the small libraries as one from which they may select with the comfortable assurance that their limited funds will not be dissipated upon questionable items, and by larger libraries to check for possession that they may not inadvertently miss any worth while book. Libraries not on the Commission's free list may subscribe by sending fifty cents to the Secretary to cover postage.

Enough titles accumulate to make it worth while to issue a *List* about once a quarter. Occasionally the issue is augmented by a special list of recent non-fiction, made up by consensus of usefulness among the libraries of the group. In the interests of equal distribution of tasks the Compiler of the *List* is changed with each issue.

Allusions already made have suggested a certain tendency toward censorship, and are likely to stimulate questions as to what kind of books are rejected. If anything in the nature of censorship exists it is of a negative type. The Club simply declines to recommend a book that its readers consider unworthy. It makes no positive effort to influence the decision of the buyer. Opinion differs as to the limits of acceptability. There is more likely to be disagreement regarding library policy than concerning the merit of a particular book. A discussion of censorship is not within the province of this paper. But in the interests of clarity the observable tendencies of the Club may be noted.

Our fundamental purpose is the recognition of the worthy, and the elimination of the unfit. Libraries should begin their purchases at the top and buy downward. They should avoid wasting their none-too-abundant resources upon the trashy, the merely vulgar, and the immoral. If compelled by restricted funds to pinch in book purchase let the pinching be done at the lower end of excellence, and thereby promote liberality at the upper end.

Rejections of the Club will be found to fall mostly within the following categories:

Books that are weak in conception and slovenly in execution.

Books that contain extremely blasphemous and shocking profanity, or which by senseless and frequent repetition of it descend to street-corner vulgarity. Profanity as the expression of sudden and strong emotion is usually accepted as a detail of a picture. Not always by the reading public, however. The office of one of our group was lately invaded by an indignant citizen who forcibly protested that things had come to a pretty pass when young people could read in a public library book such a pernicious expression as he was pointing out in a book that he laid upon the librarian's desk. The objectionable phrase was, "You damn fool."

Books that exploit unbridled sexual license, that tend to stimulate emotions of sex, that describe intimate details, that depict degeneracy, that by superfluous and repetitious resort to such episodes become obvious panderers of sex for commercial gain.

Books that make crime or dishonorable dealing appear attractive or profitable.

This limited and negative sort of censorship does not arise from an assumed moral guardianship over the community. Quite otherwise. It is rather a recognition of important factors. As individual librarians we are all aware that there is a considerable and influential group of cultured readers who are not prudes, who are not unsophisticated, who are both willing and capable of calling a spade a spade when occasion requires, but who, just as a matter of personal taste, happen not to prefer the effluvia of literary sewage, not to enjoy public clinics of bad smelling social ulcers, but who do prefer nobility to dishonor, intelligence to moronic drivel, and a decent reticence in the intimacies of life. There are really quite a lot of people with notions just as queer and old fashioned as that, and since they mostly belong to our so-called "best families," with others who have a fancy for following their mode of thought, they have to be humored. A question of taste, that's all. The rat inhabits the sewer, but the eagle prefers the upper air. *De gustibus non disputandum est.*

It is obvious that no group of twenty librarians could meet weekly and confine their attention to a single subject. Consequently the meetings have taken on a collateral usefulness undreamed of in the original plans. They have become open forums for the discussion of various professional problems. Alongside the symposium on books has emerged a sort of local clearing house of opinion and experience, and an experimental hot-bed for the sprouting of library projects.

For eight years there has been a steady attendance so near one hundred per cent that it would make a Rotary club green with envy. One or two libraries dropped out for special reasons, others replaced them. It is apparent that twenty busy librarians would not regularly attend a weekly meeting over so long a period unless they were getting some worth while service. The benefits are not equal. Some of the larger libraries can and do make most of their decisions independently. Their needs demand it, and their resources permit it.

Business Builders

By MARGARET REYNOLDS

Librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NO MATTER what kind of libraries we manage we are all alike in that we are short of one commodity, time. Our Library handles a diversified lot of material, some of which would be useful to public libraries. Let me suggest some sources that may not have come to you as public librarians.

Under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, Mamie I. Herb has compiled "Business and Banking Periodicals Reviewing the Business Situation" a selected list compiled from the periodicals received in the libraries of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board. The annotations make this of marked value. Among the titles listed under United States are some so-called bank letters. These ordinarily are published monthly and distributed free. The public libraries in Wisconsin receive our *Bankshares Review*. Let me suggest that a polite request will bring other bank letters to your library. The free material thus obtained will not only be useful for general reference work but will furnish debating material for your high school students, current event talks for your club women and, further, act as bait for your business men if displayed in your reading room regularly.

As part of an exhibit of financial literature, presented at the 1929 convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, a group of three Chicago financial librarians, the Misses Ruth Nichols, Sue Wuchter and Virginia Savage, compiled *Sources of Investment Information*. Revised in 1930, this is arranged alphabetically by subject; services, periodicals and books are included.

As a supplement to the July, 1931, issue of *Investment Banking* this same group of Chicago financial librarians have compiled "Following the Trend Of Business." This tells you where to look for material on business statistics. It is arranged in columns. First the items are listed; second, special features of that item; next, place and date of publication. These supplements may be obtained for ten cents from the Investment Bankers Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Paper given before Large Libraries Section, Wisconsin Library Association, October 15, 1931.

When the American Bankers Association met in Chicago in 1924 a so-called model Bank Library was exhibited. Copies of *The Bank Library*, a pamphlet, have been distributed each year since then until now. A limited number of the 1930 *Bank Library* may be had for ten cents each from Miss Emma M. Boyer, Union Trust Company, Cleveland. This pamphlet lists books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers and services.

Business services are expensive. In some libraries their purchase is a justifiable expense. They should be chosen carefully with close regard for the users in the community. The scope of subject matter and its treatment varies with each service. It is difficult to suggest which would be of greater use in your library. If you expect to add a service and need individual suggestions, write to me. We, at the First Wisconsin, have some of them and know about others.

If your budget permits but one financial periodical choose the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which is a weekly. This "Bankers' Bible" interests every man in business for its contains much miscellaneous material, including editorials and general news items. The part that would be most useful would be the section containing the daily, weekly and yearly range of prices on the New York Stock Exchange. The index is poor, a drawback for reference use. Do not confuse the weekly issues with the various monthly supplements for which a special charge is made. In the medium size library the supplements would rarely be consulted.

If your budget permits a second financial magazine, *The Annalist*, a weekly, published by the New York Times Company at seven dollars a year, is suggested. Good articles, many of which are signed, appear with titles such as: Where Mass Production Has Led the Steel Industry and First Year of the Flexible Tariff Under the Reorganized Commission. Europe From an American Point of View, by Henry W. Bunn, is but one of the weekly features. Stock market averages, foreign exchange rates, car registrations and a wealth of other statistical material are always included.

In these days of retrenching, the suggestion of additional newspapers would not meet

with approval. Use your *New York Times* more, remembering that an excellent index makes the material more easily available.

Watch for free material that is published by banks. Have you seen the graph, "American Industrial Activity Since 1854," worked out by Colonel Leonard Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company? More lately Colonel Ayres has done another tremendous piece of work in graphing "American Business Activity Since 1790." Both of these charts have been printed so as to be useful under the glass in a man's desk, but that is no reason why they could not be used in a library for reference or on your bulletin board to attract attention to a brief list of business books which might be posted below.

In freshening up your shelves on business books or in beginning from the bottom consider your public. Look all around the circle. A new novel may entertain the mother and her daughter, while a detective story may divert the busy business man, but a book on business rightly chosen might affect the whole family.

What is there amongst your business books to attract the woman reader, the widow, the school teacher or the professional woman? Is *The Woman and Her Money* by Elizabeth Fraser there? A paragraph from the first page will show the popular way in which the book is written.

"She came stepping daintily, confidingly into my office, a slim, gray-haired little lady around fifty, exquisite as a piece of rare old Sèvres, with a gay and innocent face. One of the sheltered ones, beloved, guarded from every harsh wind that blew—I gathered that right away. Her deep mourning revealed her plight and why she was out breasting alone the rough blasts of the business world. She sat down, told me a few facts about herself, then fumbled with her pretty fingers in her bag and with a sweet, confiding smile handed me about the worst list of securities ever seen outside of a bucket shop. It was bad from every angle—marketability, income, increase, diversity. It broke every investment rule. I tried not to groan out loud. 'Is—is there anything the matter?' said she."

For both men and women there is Rukeyser, *Common Sense of Money and Investments.* You deal with ordinary men and women. The everyday problems of ordinary men and women are discussed in popular style. Part III, "Financial Knowledge As a Tool" is particularly good. The secrets of the financial page are discussed. A hint on how to keep in touch with developments affecting securities is given. Another section deals with "The Story Behind the Figures In a Financial Report." What to look for in a balance sheet and an income account are discussed. Then there is *Jordan on Investments.* Facts one should know are told here in an easily understood style.

You should have one book on financial statements. *Analyzing Financial Statements* by Stephen Gilman stresses the importance of statement analysis. In the fourth chapter the author analyzes a single balance sheet and runs through all the items. *Analysis of Financial Statements* by H. G. Guthmann, published in 1925, the same year as the Gilman, is a more detailed book, although the general introductory material is about the same. Different types of business are analyzed. Actual railroad statements, gas manufacturing corporations, mercantile and manufacturing corporations and power, mining and insurance companies, as well as banks are among the number. The appendix contains forms that are actually in use.

A book which may have escaped you, Kent, *Mathematical Principles of Finance,* is good for reference use because of the tables it contains. The compound amount of 1, at 7/24 per cent through 8 per cent is given, over a period of years, as are the present value of 1 per annum and the annuity that 1 will buy.

Have you bought *Branch, Group and Chain Banking* by Gaines Thomson Cartinhour, assistant professor of banking and finance, New York University? This is by far the most comprehensive book on the subject.

What books do you own on the aspects of the depression? Check them up, list them and post the list, with the list of talks which the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education are beginning on October seventeenth.

Would one interested find *The Way To Recovery* by Sir George Paish listed in your catalog? Is Ely's *Hard Times* hobnobbing with *Business Adrift* by Wallace Brett Donham, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard?

The cost of these books is relatively small and if by having the titles mentioned you furnish real food to some of your business men, the news will spread and you will have as regular borrowers, the men who before did not use your library. As John Cotton Dana said: "Print is the cheapest mind opener there is and the best."

Before promoting an active campaign to interest more business men in your Library read *Influencing Men In Business* by Walter Dill Scott and then steam up.

Best trust the happy moments. What they gave makes life less fearful of the certain grave.
From *Testament of Beauty.*

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 15, 1931

Editorial Forum

MELVIL DEWEY, the Edison of the library profession, becomes an octogenarian on December 10th at Lake Placid, Florida, renamed to mate his wonderful accomplishment at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, developed by his exceptional energy and genius for invention and organization which made possible the early success of the A. L. A., and opened the way to its permanent prosperity.

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SOME CONCERN was expressed by a newspaper contributor as to the preservation of the remarkable collection of books and most various material collected by Mr. Edison in the library which he had built for himself more than forty years ago at the Edison Laboratory Works. This was Mr. Edison's thinking workshop throughout his years. Here was the statue of Light given him from France in his early Paris triumph and here his body lay in state last month while thousands passed by in homage. There is no likelihood whatever that this great collection will be dispersed and it is probable that it will remain where it is so long as the Edison works remain. The special collection on Leonardo da Vinci made by Mr. Edison's lieutenant, the late John W. Lieb, who was the first employee on the payroll at the old Pearl Street station and who was sent by Mr. Edison to Italy to start the first continental Edison company, that at Milan, will be preserved as a Lieb memorial in the Stevens Institute, from which both Mr. Lieb and his associate in the first Edison company, John Van Vleck, were graduates. This has been provided for by Samuel Insull, now the electrical "tycoon" of Chicago, who came from England as Mr. Edison's stenographer at his Fifth Avenue headquarters half a century ago. One of the greatest of engineers as well as greatest of artists, developed the first aeroplane, which he called The Swan, but though its first ascent was bulletined, no record has been found of an actual flight or even trial. The appointment of Dr. Zahn two years ago as the head of the Aviation Division of the Library of Congress has already borne fruit in the development of that branch into the foremost aviation library in the world. Here have been deposited the Wright memorial volumes and here also the most thorough work has been done in making the union catalog of books on aviation, in getting in touch with aircraft manufacturers, aeronautic societies, flying fields and the like, so that here will ultimately be found the open sesame to all literature of the art which Leonardo da Vinci initiated.

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A RECENT work of fiction, *Murder in a Library*, emanating from Des Moines, carried the thievery of rare books to its culmination in murder. Happily this has not come to pass in actual life, but the temptation to steal has become so serious that the transportation of the valuable, or rather invaluable, Folger Library of Shakespeareana from New York to Washington was with the precaution of an armored car and armed guards. When it is considered that the unique *Titus Andronicus* of 1594, found in a peasant's cottage in Sweden so late as 1904, purchased by Mr. Folger for £2000 and now valued at many times that sum, the *Venus and Adonis* of 1599, valued at $75,000, and the Vincent Folio of 1623, found in an English coach-house in 1891 and considered by Mr. Folger "the most precious book in the world," are part of the $4,265,000 collection, it is not to be wondered at that they are temptations for thieves. Happily now these treasures are safely housed.

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RACKETEERING, alas, seems to have spread into the library field though happily not into the library profession. Milwaukee Public Library authorities have been wrestling with a strange scandal. The Hampton Road school library's circulation of books had shown phenominal results. It was recorded that 2,361 books were circulated 23,548 times and, though adult readers within the school district were permitted to take out books, the reading by the 187 children above first grade had to account for the bulk of the figures. The cue to this unparelled distinction among libraries was found in the fact that the Principal of the school was allowed 2½c. commission out of the 10c. per volume allowed by the public library for school district circulation. This allowance is not an uncommon feature of county library

systems, and as it had been ruled by the legal authorities that the municipal library could not pay salaries outside the city, the Milwaukee Library fell back upon this method for the school district libraries elsewhere within the country. The figures were explained by the allegation that the Principal who acted as librarian, required each child to take home a book each afternoon, on penalty that he or she would not be promoted, and bring it back the next morning, which accounted for the phenominal figures. In the last three and a half years this Principal had pocketed $1400. in addition to his salary of $2500. per year. It is to be hoped that this example may not spread and such racketeering may be prohibited by law as well as made impossible by careful administration.

Library Chat

Libraries

In 1839

"EL PANORAMA, periódico de Moral Literatura, Artes, Teatros y Modas" was a weekly journal published for a few years in Madrid nearly a century ago. In the second series, number three, Thursday, January 17, 1839, pages 35-37 is a short article entitled "Bibliotecas." This starts with a concise statement of the development of libraries from the earliest times, citing as "the most ancient that history mentions" the one founded by the Egyptian King Osymandyas (probably Rameses II) and brings the tale down to the twelfth century and the seventy public libraries of the Arabs in Spain.

Then it speaks of the impetus given to book collecting by the invention of printing, following this with a list of forty-one great libraries and the date of their foundation, starting with Heidelburg, founded in 1390, and ending with Stuttgart, 1765. The article then goes on: "It is difficult to determine exactly the number of volumes which each one of these libraries contains, for the authors who have seen and described them give very contradictory figures. Some state the number of books composing the Vatican Library as no more than 40,000; others as 400,000; and some consider it the largest [1] in the world." Taking into consideration such differing data, we can deduce that the truth cannot be far from the estimate given below.

The writer then says that, outside of Europe, the library at Pekin, 280,000 volumes, is the largest, and finishes with the statement that "The United States of America also has numerous libraries; but all of small size, and therefore, they do not deserve mention in this note."

CONY STURGIS.

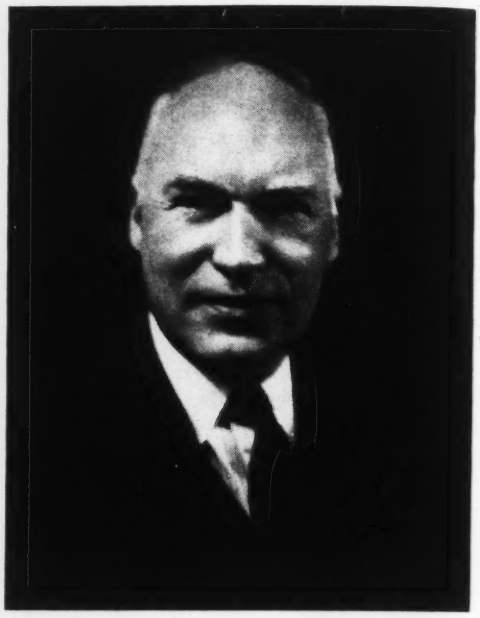
[1] la mas rica.

París	Biblioteca del Rey	626,000 vol. y 80,000 manuscritos.		
Mónaco	Central	540,000	16,000	
Petersburgo	Imperial	432,000	15,000	
Copenhagen	Real	410,000	16,000	
Munich	De la Corte	400,000	9,000	
Viena	Imperial	284,000	16,000	
Berlin	Real	280,000	5,000	
Dresden	Real	260,000	2,700	
Gottinga	De la Universidad	250,000	5,000	
Londres	Del Museo	220,000	22,000,	sin contar 19,099 mapas, diplomas y documentos originales.
Oxford	De la Universidad	200,000	25,000	
Wolfenbuttel	Ducal	200,000	2,500	
Paris	Del Arsenal	186,000	5,000	
Stuttgard	Real	174,000	1,800	
Milan	De Brera	169,000	1,000	
Nápoles	Del Museo	165,000	3,000	
Florencia	Magliabecchiana	150,000	12,000	
Breslau	De la Universidad	150,000	2,300	
Mónaco	De la Universidad	150,000	2,000	
Edimburgo	De los Abogados	150,000	6,000	
Bolonia	De la Universidad	150,000	9,000	
Escorial	Del Monasterio	130,000	Un número desconocido de manuscritos árabes.	
Praga	De la Academa	130,000	8,000	

Librarian Authors

JOHN ADAMS LOWE, as an author, is probably best known among librarians for his interest in the small public library. *Public Library Administration,* a volume published by the A. L. A., in 1928, has proven helpful to many a librarian in a public library of medium size who needed practical suggestions on management. *The Public Library Building Plan,* published by the A. L. A. in 1924 is still filling a need for building committees. *The Small Town Library Building Plan,* considered the remodelling of dwellings for library purposes. Mr. Lowe wrote the program for two competitions open to architects of the country. The prize plans were published in two pamphlets: *The White Pine Monograph Series, A Rural Library Building,* New York, 1923; and *A Small Library,* the basis of an award by the Beaux-Arts Institute, New York, 1926. *Books and Libraries,* F. W. Faxon Co., 1917, was the result of student class room instruction in the use of the library. *Williamsiana,* a bibliography of the history of Williams College, 1793-1911, published by the College, 1911, represented the results of years of collecting the data listed. Mr. Lowe edited the 1910 and 1920 editions of *General (Quinquennial) Catalogue of Graduates of Williams College.* He made the first compilation of the *General Catalogue of Non-Graduates of Williams College,* 1793-1910. He wrote the necrology of alumni published annually in the *Williams Obituary Record,* from 1910 to 1916. As national Secretary of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, he edited *The Signet* from 1913 to 1916. To *Modern Drama and Opera,* Useful Reference Series, he contributed several bibliographies, and collaborated in the early volumes of the "Dramatic Index," of the *Bulletin of Bibliography.*

Mr. Lowe became a librarian by circumstance rather than by inheritance. He worked his way through college on his earnings secured in part as an assistant on the staff of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, 1902-1904, and as a student assistant in the Williams College Library. After graduation in 1906 he was invited to continue on the staff of the college library. In 1910 he was given the title of Assistant Librarian and in 1911 was elected Librarian of the College. This position he held five years. The Massachusetts Library Commission appointed him as its Agent in 1915. To the five years' experience in this work he owes a great fund



John Adams Lowe

of first hand information about the problems and needs of medium and small public libraries. From April, 1917, to the end of the War, Mr. Lowe was active in army camps and navy posts, giving book-for-soldiers service under the Commission and the A. L. A. He organized and directed the library service at Camp Devens. In November, 1919, he was appointed Assistant Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, charged with the special care of staff personnel, and he holds that position today. He goes to the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library as Librarian on January 1, 1932.

As a trustee, Mr. Lowe has served the William Cullen Bryant Library at Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., since 1923. He is an occasional lecturer at library schools.

Mr. Lowe remarks that his expression through print began as a member of the editorial board of the Williams *Literary Monthly.* He was associated on the board with Harry James Smith, Stuart Pratt Sherman, Max Eastman, and Charles W. Whittlesey. But somehow or other librarianship brings less public attention than does a career of a dramatist, a literary critic, an emancipator of the masses, or a leader of a battalion. After all, the librarian of a busy public library has no time now-a-days to write.

School Library News

Directed Reading In Poetry

THE ACTIVITIES of the school library usually follow and enrich the curriculum, but at times something originates in the library which finds its way out and into the life of the school. So it was with an experience in directed reading in poetry which culminated in a poetry assembly.

For some time I had been thinking that the children in our school, an elementary building with the customary Kindergarten—sixth grades, weren't reading enough poetry, that their writing showed too unimaginative a diet, but the assembly really began with a story a first grade child told one day at the library hour. It was of a little boy who heard a noise at night and got up many times and put on his boots to go down to see what the noise was. We weren't given the solution of the mystery and the children said the story was no good, and that you had to tell what made the noise, until, to end the dispute, I told them that I had seen in a poetry book (much too hard for them) a poem that ended just that way. With the whole class watching I found (in a slow-motion picture procedure) the poetry shelf and the letter D and *Peacock Pie* and, by use of the table of contents, the poem "Some One."

"Some one came knocking
At my wee, small door;
Some one came knocking,
I'm sure—sure—sure;
I listened, I opened,
I looked to left and right,
But naught there was a-stirring
In the still dark night;
Only the busy beetle
Tap-tapping in the wall,
Only from the forest
The screech-owl's call,
Only the cricket whistling
While the dewdrops fall,
So I know not who came knocking.
At all, at all, at all."

The children liked it so much that we learned it before the period was over and they took the book to their class room to look more at the picture and be scared. Other poems in the book became favorites and were learned, too—"Tired Tim"; "Alas"; "The Cupboard." Since there were only two *Pies* and so many mothers sent notes for them, we made mimeographed sheets of the poems the children liked best to say or to act out, a sort of poetry broadside; and although De la Mare remained the favorite author during the term, many other poems were added until we could say them together for thirty minutes or more. A book found in the ten cent store called *One Hundred Best Poems for Children*, edited by Marjorie Barrows and published by Whitman, helped us wonderfully. Almost all the children bought it in the first grade and then throughout the school, for by this time the neighboring classes also wanted poem sheets to take home, and were studying poets and poetry. Soon we were planning a spring festival of poetry for the whole school, not just for the first grade; and after much discussion and planning, the 3A's decided to give part of *Hiawatha*, as they were particularly interested in Indians. The 4A's were a semester ahead of the rest as they had worked on poetry during the fall term at almost all their library periods, and in their classroom as well, and were at the creative return stage. They chose to read original poems. The 5A's chose as their topic "Poets from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The 6A's wished to give miscellaneous poems suited to sixth grade taste. After much leafing of the books on the 821 shelf, they reported their choices at meetings of their library club until each had given a poem. The selections were uniformly conservative. One boy learned almost all of "The Revenge." Another gave "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Holmes, Longfellow, and Van Dyke were represented. The 6A's also undertook the management of the assembly. The introduction by a sixth grade girl went something like this:

"We are all happy when the snow melts and the grass turns green and the flowers come. The world seems very beautiful to us, and to express our joy we like to dance and sing. We enjoy reading and writing and saying poetry, too, in the springtime. That is why we have come here today to hold a Spring Festival of Poetry."

The assembly wasn't perfect—the 1A's were frightened and didn't keep together very well, and the audience was too large; but we all liked doing it so much that we are going to try to have a better one this year. To set a measure of the experience we made a chart of some of the things the children had learned in terms of skills, habits, and attitudes. The 4A book of original verse has been added to the library's store of treasures.

FLORENCE H. TREDICK,
Librarian, Elmer Ave. School,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Current Library Literature

ADULT EDUCATION. *See* LIBRARY EXTENSION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Esdaile, Arundell. *A Student's Manual of Bibliography.* New York: Scribner's, 1931. cl. 383p. illus. $4. (The Library Series).

"There exists no book for the student of bibliography sufficiently comprehensive and abreast of the recent advances of the science, and yet sufficiently simple. That gap the present manual, which is based on lectures given in the School of Librarianship of the University of London, is designed to fill. The arts of 'book-building' are first described, and instructions are then given on the collation and description of books, and on the principles and arrangement of bibliographies. The book ends with a list, embedded in running commentary, of some two hundred of the most important works of reference, general, national, and subject, which may be compared with the list of over four thousand offered to the bewildered student in a recent handbook."—Publisher's note. "Orientalia, Slavonica, maps, and music are left on one side as being special studies."—Preface.

BOOK LOSSES. *See* THEFTS, BOOK.

BOOK REPAIR. *See* REPAIRING BOOKS.

BOOKS AND READING

Cheney, O. H. What are reading habits? *Libraries.* 36: 329-335. 1931.

Paper read at the Order and Book Selection round table, A.L.A. conference, June 23, 1931, by the director of the Economic Survey of the Book Industry. As a part of the survey a group of 300 banking people, mainly the more ambitious junior executives between 20 and 30 years old, were asked to keep a record of their reading during a period of 17 days. Of the 690 books read, exactly 400, or 58 per cent, were fiction and 290, or 42 per cent, were non-fiction. Sociology and economics led the list, followed by biography. Science and technology and fine arts were at the bottom of the list. "It is a grave indictment of our culture that our very lives are endangered by the ignorance of those whose work makes our economic structure, a much graver indictment than that our men don't read as many novels or as much poetry as they should. . . . . How many realize that the library cannot exist in a vacuum; that in order to be an effective library, it must coordinate its work of that of every other institution and agency which affects the mental activity of the community?"

Hofmann, Walter. *Die Lektüre der Frau. Ein Beitrag zur Lesekunde und zur Leserfuhrung.* Leipzig: Quelle & Mayer, 1931. 210p. Rm. 9.

"This most recent contribution of the Institut für Leser und Schrifttumskunde in Leipzig, of which the author is director, is a highly significant study. Its significance lies in the fact that it is the first systematic and conscientious attempt to describe the book-reading habits of social groups by means of circulation data. Nearly all libraries devote considerable time and money to the recording of book circulation. It is a well-established fact that many principles of reading behavior can be reliably inferred only from data concerning the reading behavior and attitudes of homogeneous groups. . . . The study is valuable to librarians for the reason that it undertakes to show the subjects on which books are most in demand. When such subjects are determined for the clientèle of a given library, the librarians will presumably collect a larger number and variety of books on the subjects preferred and fewer books on other subjects."—Douglas Waples. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 478-486. 1931.

Young, Beatrice. Do college students read? illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 31-35. 1931.

The circulation for personal reading has gone up several hundred per cent in the last four years at the library of the University of Denver, Col., where Miss Young is head of circulation. A start was made when the students' attention was called to small books, interesting stories, dramas, and poems, which could be read at odd moments. Tables of interesting books are displayed, an informal bulletin board maintained, and A.L.A. Reading With a Purpose books made more arresting by colorful bindings. "In the main I believe that college men are more interested in the classics and college women in the recent writers—poetry of course excepted."

BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. FRANCISCAN COLLECTION.

Haraszti, Zoltán. A library about St. Francis. *More Books.* 6: 273-286. 1931.

The Franciscan library brought together by the greatest Franciscan scholar, Paul Sabatier, was sold to the library by his widow after his death in 1928. It consists of 1735 volumes and 638 pamphlets. Sabatier's *Vie de S. François d'Assise*, first printed in 1894, has been translated into more than twenty languages.

BRITISH MUSEUM. *See* PANIZZI, SIR ANTONIO.

BUDGET. *See* LIBRARY BUDGET.

CARD CATALOG

Akers, S. G. To what extent do the students of the liberal-arts colleges use the bibliographic items given on the catalogue card? *Lib. Quar.* 1: 394-408. 1931.

Miss Akers is associate professor in the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina. This article is the result of a questionnaire checked by 257 students in ten liberal-arts colleges representing the East, West, Middle West, and South, and men's, women's, and coeducational colleges. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain what items now frequently put on catalog cards are used by such students and to ascertain what items not put on the cards would be useful. Only 32 students made suggestions for the improvement of the catalog. "The findings of this study show that the use of the catalogue . . . is hampered by two related difficulties: The student does not know how to use the catalogue which is provided for his use and he does not know about other bibliographic aids. Of the students' suggestions six concern the author, his nationality, or the school of thought to which he belongs. Eight show a desire for more information regarding the content of the book. Four point definitely to a desire for a better system of cross-references or some scheme which will inform the user of the catalogue of more material and of related material on the subject which is being pursued. . . . The findings suggest: the use of fewer abbreviations and a convenient list of those that are used with the terms for which they stand; that the meaning of all the items given should be made clear; that the problems involved in giving more information about the author and the content of the book than are now given should be carefully studied with a view to meeting this criticism of the catalogue."

CATALOGING. *See* CARD CATALOG; LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES; TRANSLITERATION.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

World understanding and friendship in children's books. *Lib. Occurrent.* 10: 158-178. 1931.

"The following list has been cooperatively compiled by children's librarians in nine Indiana libraries. In respect to the titles for the United States, it seemed better to omit the annotations because of the many titles included. The arrangement used is valuable because it gives a good idea of the books on individual states and those associated with different sections of the country. The sectional arrangement was retained with single states because they fit into a logical association with regional interests. The annotations were written for children rather than librarians and the lists cover stories, history, travel, and biography." The arrangement under other continents is by countries, Asia, for instance, being subdivided into Arabia, Armenia, China, India, Japan, Palestine, Persia, Siam and Siberia.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

COLLEGE COLLECTIONS

Lewis, W. P. The college collection. *Libraries.* 36: 382-383. 1931.

The new arrangement of the college collection at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., puts first books, pamphlets, etc., about the college, and then college and student publications. Next come publications and other material by and about the presidents, faculty members and trustees, followed by publications and other material by and about alumni and former students, arranged first in class order and then alphabetically and using as a classification number the year of the class, i.e. 1897, and the Cutter number for the individual.

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy*, to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Randall, W. M. The college-library book budget. *Lib. Quar.* 1:421-435. 1931.

"It appears reasonable to say that if two factors concerning the books in a college library were known, the task of arriving at a logical basis for the division of the book budget would be much simplified, at least so far as it concerns money for new titles to be added from year to year. These two factors are the average cost per title of books in the various academic departments, and the average number of such books published from year to year. The publication by the Carnegie Corporation of *A List of Books for College Libraries*, under the editorship of Charles B. Shaw of Swarthmore College, makes it possible to supply the first of these items with a high degree of reliability, and to make at least a start at estimating the second. The list is divided among twenty-four departments. In all but two of these departments (German and Romance languages) a sufficient number of titles are priced to yield reliable averages for the class. William Baehr, a Fellow of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, has supplied the averages upon which this article is based. . . . This article is intended not as a final word on any of the questions of which it treats. . . . It would appear that the proper procedure for the library profession at this time is not to seek in every case practical and immediate application of knowledge to everyday problems, so much as to investigate hypotheses, and to test the assumptions upon which the profession works."

See also BOOKS AND READING; CARD CATALOG.

COMMUNITY AND THE LIBRARY

Godfrey, Alfred. The library and the community. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 27:199-202. 1931.

Address at dedication of the Matheson Memorial Library, Elkhorn, Mich., July 18, 1931. Mr. Godfrey is president of the local Kiwanis club. The library is expected to do much for the business interests of the community, promote its public health and give the citizens a wholesome use for leisure hours.

MacDonald, A. A. Is there room for both school and public libraries in small towns? *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 13:65-70. 1931.

"The truth is that the school library and school library work is one thing, public library and public library work is another. They are similar and should work in close harmony with each other but they are not identical. One or the other phase is sure to suffer. We need both types of library service, clear and distinct, but if a combination is necessary it should be made so as to give the best all round library service to the town. . . . Besides the handicaps already mentioned of the necessary over-balancing by the school needs [when the public library is housed in the school building], and the inconvenience of the location of school buildings out of the centre of things, there is the stubborn fact that it is impossible to get the average adult and the child who has stopped school to go back to the school building. It seems to be largely psychological and also seems to be general."

CROYDON (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Sharp, H. A. A day in a British reference library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:48-51; 80. 1931.

Mr. Sharp is deputy librarian of Croydon. He describes the types of readers received and reference questions answered during a typical Saturday at the Reference Library (Braithwaite Hall).

DISCIPLINE, LIBRARY

Dewire, M. C. School library discipline. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:185-194. 1931.

Miss Dewire is librarian of the Central Y.M.C.A. Schools, Chicago, Ill. "The present study is, as far as I know, the only one which has been made on the subject of school library discipline. It is based on (1) readings on discipline and on *school* discipline, (2) my own experience as a school librarian, (3) the impressions gained from three visits to school libraries—two private and one public, and (4) the results of a questionnaire submitted to the Illinois Association of High School Librarians at their annual conference at Urbana, on November 21, 1930." The study takes up conduct in the library, library attendance, the problem of missing books, preparation of lessons in the library, methods of punishment, extra-curricular activities, instruction in use of books and libraries, and co-operation with teachers.

EXTENSION WORK. *See* LIBRARY EXTENSION.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI, SAINT. *See* BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. FRANCISCAN COLLECTION.

GIRLS' READING. *See* REFORMATORIES, LIBRARIES IN.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. WIDENER LIBRARY.

Barnason, Gudrun. The Schofield Memorial. *Harvard Lib. Notes.* No. 23. p. 247-264. July, 1931.

Account of the collection of Icelandic books acquired from Kristján Kristjánsson, of Reyjavik, Iceland, given by Mrs. William H. Schofield as a memorial to her husband. The only comparable collection on this side of the Atlantic is the Fiske Collection at Cornell University.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Clevenger, A. W., and C. W. Odell. *High School Libraries in Illinois.* Urbana: University of Illinois, 1931. pap. 41p. 30c. (Bur. of Educational Research, College of Education, bull. no. 57.)

Based on a questionnaire sent to the principals of all the four-year accredited high schools in the state with the exception of those in the city of Chicago. Considers expenditures, administration, training and experience of librarians, characteristics of library quarters, number of books, public and other libraries, and makes brief recommendations.

ILLINOIS. *See* HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

INDIAN LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARY SCIENCE.

IRISH LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

LIBRARIES

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Christenson, C. H. Classification and cataloguing in the Scandinavian countries. *Lib. Quar.* 1:436-464. 1931.

Elaboration of a report presented in Seminar Course 360, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago. Surveys the private libraries of Norway, Denmark and Sweden in the 17th and 18th centuries; the large university and national libraries with long-established traditions; and the public libraries, which are of more recent origin. Classification schemes considered include Molbech's (1829), Verner (1879), Linder (1919), and the Danish decimal classification, a free adaptation of the Dewey decimal classification. Norway in general uses the decimal classification, but the Swedish system is conceived on a national basis. Mr. Christensen's bibliography includes 27 titles.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY. *See* COMMUNITY AND LIBRARY.

LIBRARY BUDGET. *See* COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

Books for the extension student. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25:674-687. 1931.

Report based on replies to a questionnaire sent in the spring of 1929 to the directors of all extension divisions belonging to the National University Extension Association by the Committee on Library Cooperation. "The data obtained from the questionnaire indicated that there is little uniformity of organization of library facilities for extension students in different states. In some states, apparently, no library pays much attention to the needs of extension students, while in others, all the libraries—state, university, extension, and local—handle requests for books and information. In Wisconsin, for instance, we find them all on the job, including special reference libraries in addition, with apparently no set division of responsibility. Perhaps none is needed."

LIBRARY PLAYS

Willets, Jeanette. The story books before the judge. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:127-130. 1931.

Characters from fairy, adventure, mystery and short stories, novels and poetry appear before Adam for him to judge which of them has contributed most to the joy of living. The young author (she is a pupil in the eighth grade, Vidalia, Georgia) has an evident leaning towards Adventure, since she allots the most characters and the fattest lines to its representatives. The judge awards the palm to Adventure.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

An Leabharlann [The Library]; *Journal of the Library Association of Ireland.* vol. 1, no. 1. June 1930. 32 Merrion sq., Dublin. 4s. or $1 a year.

"In addition to providing a medium for the discussion of questions of library policy and administration, and for the critical examination of professional problems and experiments, this quarterly will endeavour to give the general public a wider knowledge of what an efficient library service is and should be. The editors have done their work well, and the journal cannot fail to interest a much wider circle of readers than those who are already members of the Library Association, to whom free copies are sent. Fr. Stephen Brown's article "On Book Selection" is timely, and will be appreciated both by

librarians and by the vast majority of book borrowers. The other contributors have each dealt interestingly with such matters as the survey of Irish libraries, and the place of the library in educational work, especially as it concerns the adult. B. Mac Giolla Padraig writes in Irish on the latter subject."—*The Irish Independent*, July 23, 1930.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Ranganathan, S. R. *The Five Laws of Library Science.* Madras: The Madras Library Association; 25, Museum st., London: Edward Goldston, Ltd., 1931. cl. 458 + vi p. 10s. (Madras Lib. Assn., Publication Series, 2.)

"This is one of the most interesting books that I have read in recent years upon our profession. It is unique, I believe, in that it attempts for the first time a comprehensive survey by a librarian who has a peculiarly Indian mind, and reflects his own racial culture on the basic theories of the art of book distribution as it is understood in the modern library world. To those who are new to our work it may be a wonder that so much can be made out what superficially appears to be so simple a craft, but a perusal of Mr. Ranganathan's pages will take the beginner a long way along the path of enlightenment. . . . I have had many foreign students in the libraries under my care, and I have always tried to impress upon them that what they learn from us should always be considered carefully in the light of the needs of their own home countries. I feel that this is immensely important in India. This, to my mind, gives its special value to Mr. Ranganathan's work. He deals with all the questions which exercise the minds of European libraries. Book selection, with a catholic mind which has determined that all sides shall be heard, and that no personal preference shall have undue influence; the best methods of library furnishing and equipment; a considered statement of what can be done by the catalogue and by the classification; these will be obvious to the reader. He writes, too, as an educationist —as all good librarians should—and I hope he has made quite clear that the development of a literate nation, with a full love for its great literature and a right understanding of the value of books, must begin with considered and generous provision for children."—From the Introduction by W. C. Berwick Sayers, Chief Librarian, Croydon (England) Public Libraries, and lecturer in the University of London School of Librarianship.

Small Municipal Libraries: a Manual of Modern Method. London: The Library Association, 1931. cl. 129p. 1s.

"Although it appears that this book has been issued mainly for the benefit of members of local library authorities, it contains much that may be read with profit by librarians and assistants. . . . The chapters cover almost every phase of librarianship that is likely to concern the librarian of a small library, and, since they are the work of a committee which has had wide experience in the inspection and renovation of obsolete systems, the advice contained in some of them is diametrically opposed to many of the textbook shibboleths. The essay on stock is particularly good, although some of the suggestions made in it are definitely heretical. Standard books in seven volumes are, for instance, treated with a firm hand."—*Lib. Assistant.* 24: 207-208. 1931.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Vought, S. W., and E. A. Lathrop. *Library Service.* Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1931. pap. 52p. 10c. (Biennial Survey of Education in the United States 1928-1930, Chapter XIX. U. S. Office of Education Bull., 1931, no. 20.)

The first division by Miss Vought, Chief of Library Division, Office of Education, covers in brief survey recent developments in county library work, college and university libraries, training for librarianship, library textbooks, marine service, etc. Miss Lathrop, Associate Specialist in School Libraries in the same Office, contributes "A Decade of School-Library Achievement," discussing relations with public libraries, financial support, printed material and visual aids, instruction in use of library, the school librarian, legislation, etc.

MUSEUM LIBRARIES

Madison, H. L. A museum director looks at his library. *Special Libs.* 22: 297-302. 1931.

Address before the Museum Group of the S.L.A. at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1931, by the director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. "A natural history library without the publications of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, The Boston Society of Natural History, the New York State Museum, The Smithsonian Institution, The United States National Museum, The California Academy of Sciences, The Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University, The National Academy of Science, and The American Museum of Natural History, is no library at all. . . . A summary is in order. First, such a library has been written since 1840 by a corps of scientists whom we may rightly regard as members of the staff *in absentia*. Secondly, we wish the results were easier of designation and citation, and that the Special Libraries Association would do something about it in an advisory capacity. Thirdly, we think every adult-sized special library should be catalogued exhaustively. Fourthly, we believe a special library calls for a librarian who has the courage to take a sporting chance, and the training, experience, and personality to take responsibility on the basis of the service she expects to render, rather than on what her employer expects her to render. Finally, we regard our library as a department of the Museum of equal rank with its scientific department, and our Librarian as of the rank of Curator."

See also NEWARK (N. J.) MUSEUM LIBRARY

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS. *See* MUSEUM LIBRARIES.

NEWARK (N. J.) MUSEUM LIBRARY

Benson, R. T. The Newark Museum Library. *Special Libs.* 22: 303-304. 1931.

Miss Benson is librarian of the Museum, which has a staff of three. The library is essentially a working library for the staff, since the Museum has the complete co-operation of the Newark Public Library in answering reference questions and in searching for information needed in the preparation of exhibits. In addition to a book collection of about 3,500 volumes, very closely cataloged, there are more than 6,000 photographs, 5,000 pamphlets and large files of cuts, drawings and blueprints. Reports and handbooks of other museums as well as sales and trade catalogs are carefully filed.

PANIZZI, SIR ANTONIO, 1797-1879

Brooks, Constance. *Antonio Panizzi: Scholar and Patriot.* Manchester: University of Manchester Press, 1931. 248p. 10s. 6d. (Pubs. of the Univ. of Manchester, no. 208. Italian ser., no. I.)

"This study by Dr. Brooks is primarily an investigation of Panizzi in connection with Italian unification, and in that respect is of greatest appeal to historians and students of political science. But the man's activities were never fixed by almanac or clock, and it would be difficult—not to say impossible—to speak of the librarian in this chapter or on this page, and on the next page or chapter to take up the Italian patriot striving to free his country from the Austrian oppressor. No one who cares for the past of present institutions can afford to neglect this study; no American can fail to express a word of honor to the man who had so much to do with giving the British Museum its present commanding position."—H. M. Lydenberg. *Lib. Quar.* 1: 497-498. 1931.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Moore, Lois. Building a primary library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 195-198. 1931.

Miss Moore teaches the first and second grades in the South Side School, Watseka, Ill. The children were consulted at every step in building and painting the bookshelves and were allowed to help with both. "I have never before had primary children do as much independent reading. . . . This has been a most interesting, inexpensive, and worthwhile activity because it served as a basis for acquiring a vocabulary in beginning reading and in acquiring an elementary knowledge of a school library."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *See* COMMUNITY AND LIBRARY; LIBRARY SERVICE.

READING HABITS. *See* BOOKS AND READING.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES. *See* CROYDON (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

REFORMATORIES, LIBRARIES IN

Smith, Mary B. Girls' reading in correctional institutions. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 113-126. 1931.

Paper read at the A.L.A. Prison Libraries Round Table, New Haven, June 25, 1931. "Altho many girls who find their way thru the courts into correctional institutions admit previous acquaintance with public libraries, the group as a whole is as unliterary as possible, probably much more so than a corresponding group of boys. There are more than a few who have never read a single book thru and many who have no idea of reading as a possible source of pleasure. A premature and unfortunate experience of life makes these girls at once ignorant and sophisticated, pathetically childish, but wary, scornful and suspicious. It is obvious that if we are to make readers of them we must meet them very much on their own ground, supplying them first

with plenty of good fiction suited to their years." The article concludes with a carefully chosen list of 300 titles of fiction and non-fiction. The novels stress self-reliance and the responsibility of the young. Some modern novels listed "contain slang, touch on 'problems' and exhibit a cheerful unconventionality without an ounce of wickedness." The mystery stories listed emphasize the unravelling of enigmas rather than the details of crime, for obvious reasons.

REPAIRING BOOKS

Lydenberg, H. M., and John Archer. *The Care and Repair of Books.* New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1931. cl. 127p. pl. $2.

Mr. Lydenberg is assistant director of the New York Public Library, where Mr. Archer is superintendent of the printing office. Contents: The Care of Books in General; The Care of Books in the Library; Some Enemies of Books; The Repair and Mending of Books; The Treatment of Paper, Vellum, etc.; The Care of Leather Bindings; The Treatment of Cloth Bindings; Some Other Books (bibliography).

SCANDINAVIAN LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Davis, M. F. The status of the school librarian. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 217-223. 1931.

Miss Davis is librarian of the Eastern High School, Lansing, Mich. At the present time school librarians fail to measure up to the teacher's yardstick because they lack inducements and opportunity for self improvement, such as sabbatical leave with full pay for study and travel; they lack the same vacations and do not receive additional salary for additional weeks of work done; they lack provisions for retirement or retirement salaries; they do not receive the same salary in proportion to their education and experience; they are unable to assume the right and obligation to attend faculty meetings and take part in them; and they do not rank equally with the teachers on the faculty, including social privileges. The article concludes with an examination of the origins of these deficiencies in the light of the recent phenomenal growth of school libraries.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See* COMMUNITY AND LIBRARY; DISCIPLINE, LIBRARY; LIBRARY SERVICE; PRIMARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES; THEFTS, BOOK.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

McHale, C. J. An experiment in hiring student part-time assistants. *Libraries.* 36: 379-382. 1931.

Student assistants are carefully selected at the University of North Carolina Library. All applicants are interviewed in person. Each is required to fill out an application form which asks questions as to his financial status, academic grades, extra-curricular activities, etc., and tests his stock of general information. The final step is filing a sample batch of cards and arranging in order a few shelves of books.

THEFTS, BOOK

Siebens, C. R. A questionnaire on missing books. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 201-204. 1931.

Mrs. Siebens, librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) High School, presents the result of a questionnaire answered by forty school librarians. The methods most helpful in preventing the loss of books seem to be inspection of desks of pupils, inspection of books, and position of charging desk. Cleveland and Los Angeles have made especially close studies of the situation.

TRANSLITERATION

Glynn, P. B. Catalogue rules—Irish surnames. *An Leabharlann.* 1: 39-41. 1930.

See under LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS for notice of *An Leabharlann.* "Whatever procedure may be adopted there is an urgent necessity for an authoritative ruling as to what are the corruptions and variations of O and Mac that may be substituted by the standard forms—and by which of these. . . . Energy could usefully be expended in compiling a list of Irish equivalents for the abbreviations commonly used in cataloguing" at the British Museum and elsewhere.

VERTICAL FILE

Oliver, Iva. The vertical file. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6: 42-45; 74. 1931.

By the librarian of the Skinner Junior High School, Denver, Col. Considers general principles of selection and preparation of material, choice of subject headings, and revisions, and concludes with a long and useful list of sources from which pamphlet material may be obtained.

Special Libraries News Notes

AN ILLUSTRATED pamphlet in English and Chinese (31 pages of English) was issued in January of this year by the Science Society of China describing its history, organization and activities, in commemoration of the formal opening of its library in Shanghai and its new biological laboratory in Nanking. The pamphlet also lists the publications of the Society.

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LAURA JANE GAGE, Librarian of the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, contributes to the August issue of *Trust Companies* an article on "The Modern Bank and Trust Company Library." Interesting examples of the types of information requested are given and a photograph of the Library illustrates the atricle.

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STATISTICS ON COMMODITIES: A Chart Showing Current Sources of Information, was prepared through the suggestion and cooperation of W. P. Cutter of the Baker Library of Harvard University, by a Special Libraries Association sub-committee consisting of the chairman, Gladys McCaskie, Business Branch, Newark; Mary G. Lacy, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Marian Mead, Research Department, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago; Alta I. Hansen, Business and Municipal Branch, Public Library, Minneapolis; Mary E. Furbeck, Public Affairs Information Service; and Grace E. Studley, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City. (Special Libraries Association. 1931. $1.00.) This material has been presented in the form of a chart, 22¼ x 22¼ inches, a difficult size to handle. Abbreviations are used for imports and exports, indexes, prices, production, sales and statistics, making six sets of abbreviations for which to watch. Over a hundred various subdivisions under Commodities-Agriculture; Commodities-Mineral and Commodities-Manufactured are given on one side at the left. The rest of the sheet is blocked off in tiny squares, each one of which has a heading. These headings, of which there are more than fifty are printed lengthwise of the sheet, so in running down a source the sheet has to be turned entirely around or read cross-wise, making three columns to follow, one for commodity, one for source and one for the abbreviation. The arrangement makes the use of the chart most impractical.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

THE GREEDY GOAT. Told and Illustrated by Emma L. Brock. *Knopf.* $1.75.

The unusual illustrations and not too frequent repetition lend atmosphere to this new picture book which will amuse and entertain the pre-school youngsters and the beginner

readers. The board covers demand an early rebinding or an order in buckram from some source; the value of the book, however, in its description through word and picture of the life in "High Tyrol" and in its entertaining story, justifies the purchase. Little Anna Marie, the goat, will make many little friends who will enjoy reading and re-reading the funny adventures.—W. W.

PICTURE BOOK OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. By E. A. Verpilleux. *Macmillan.* $2.50.

It is to be regretted that the very excellent pictures in this book were not used to illustrate a full-fledged edition of *Robinson Crusoe.* They are so full of action, so unusual in color and design that they deserve a better accompanying text than the very brief outline of the famous story here given. One is almost tempted to purchase the book for the illustrations alone in spite of the fact that the adaptation of the story (by E. C. Moore) is not very satisfactory.—C. N.

THE DOLL'S HOUSE. By Rose Fyleman. *Doubleday.* $1.50.

Adventures of the Godolphin family who occupy the doll's house in Daphne's nursery and are social leaders among the toys. There are many other characters, among them the grandmother mouse "who lived at a tobacconist's and was a great snuff-taker." Little children will like the story, and the sly humor will appeal to those who read it to them.—L. H.

AN INTRODUCTION TO MYTHOLOGY. By Lewis Spence. (The Myth Series.) *Farrar.* $3.

As a source of information on folklore and myth, for the story-teller or student, this book should be of great interest. The author states in his preface that he "desires to illustrate his theories as far as possible by myths which have come under his own notice and have been collected by himself." He traces the evolution of the gods, the various classes of myths, the development of folklore and myth from the beginning down to the present time. His style and vocabulary tend to make the book difficult for the younger readers, but with guidance and careful use of the splendid index, the students among the teen-age boys and girls will find much of interest in the contents. The chapter on "Written Sources of Myths" should encourage further study in this limitless field.—W. W.

MARIE OF OLD NEW ORLEANS. By R. L. Radford. *Penn.* $2.

The adventures of Marie Feuillett and her brother during the War of 1812 and recounted in a melodramatic style. Girls from 12 to 16 might read the book, but there is no guarantee of their liking the story as it does not ring true in many spots.—W. W.

PAINTED MOCCASIN. By Carl Moon. *Stokes.* $2.50.

A love story for the girls, vivid descriptions of bloody encounters for the boys, and mystery for everybody. All of this happens among the "stone-house people" of the Southwest before the coming of the white men. Similar to *Flaming Arrow.*—L. H.

MUSKOX, LITTLE TOOKTOO'S FRIEND. By M. A. Peary. *Morrow.* $2.

This tale of animal life in the Arctic, related by Marie Peary, the "snow baby" daughter of Rear-Admiral Peary, and excellently illustrated by Kurt Wiese, gives an interesting account of the life of the muskox and the deer. Little Tooktoo will be welcomed by the readers of the earlier book of that title and the new book, in itself, will be welcomed by the boys and girls in the third and fourth grades — especially by the boys who are interested in reading about strange animals and their habits.—W. W.

SNIPPY AND SNAPPY. By Wanda Gag. *Coward.* $1.50.

Every child will delight in the adventures of Snippy and Snappy, two field mice, as they wander far from home led by their mother's

big blue knitting ball. Here we have another picture book with make-up similar to the author's *Millions Of Cats* and with the same delightful humor and simplicity. As librarians, we cannot help but wish that such popular picture books would be put out with more durable bindings than paper covered boards.—M. W.

BY DOG SLED FOR BYRD. By John S. O'Brien. *Rockwell.* $2.

With Dr. Gould as leader and the author as surveyor, this party of six covered 800 miles across glaciers, crevasses and mountains to stand by in case accident should occur to the plane which was to fly over the South Pole. There is the picturesque and heroic phase of dog sleds and the hardships and perils the men endured show that zest for adventure which is not for gold nor glory. Will be popular in every intermediate collection.

—A. M. W.

GRANDMOTHER TIPPYTOE. By Lois Lenski. *Stokes.* $2.

An old rhyme

Grandmother Tippytoe
Lost her needle
And couldn't sew

forms the framework about which this little story is built, while Solomon, a knowing and mischievous parrot, adds the needed action. The illustrations by the author are delicate and charming and are as responsible for the characterization of the grandmother, and her home, as is the story. The paper, print, and make-up of the book are exceptionally good.

—L. H.

NOBODY'S JOAN. By Helen Berger. *Barse.* $1.50.

There is enough mystery, intrigue, and misunderstanding in the volume to compete with the "best seller" in adult books, but it is too melodramatic and not well enough written to consider for a Children's Room.—A. M. W.

PADDLEWINGS; THE PENGUIN OF GALAPAGOS. By W. S. Bronson. *Macmillan.* $2.

What child, young or old, can resist the tales of this queer creature, the penguin? One might ask, "is it bird, beast, or fish"? Mr. Bronson knows the Galapagos Islands and their animal life and, above all, knows how to tell a tale that is interesting. The reader learns how the penguins got their paddles and wandered far from their native haunts at the South Pole. Also, he learns how these volcanic islands were formed and became inhabited. Then he is introduced to Paddlewings and follows him as he learns all a penguin should know and later, on his many adventures, until he finally reaches the New York Aquarium where he now lives. There are four colored plates with many black and white sketches worked in with the text done by the author himself. Especially good for the younger readers who will gather much information unknowingly.—M. W.

MELISSA ANN. By Ethel Parton. *Doubleday.* $2.

The quaint lively story of a little girl who had many happy times in the old New England town of Newburyport in the early eighteen twenties. A stage coach journey and the taking part in the launching of a great new sailing ship named for her are among many exciting happenings in the life of Melissa Ann Mitford that will hold the attention of children. The illustrations in black and white add to the charm of the book.—E. B.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CYNTHIA. By Erick Berry. *Harcourt.* $2.

The story of a girl at school, her painting, her friends, her troubles, and her pleasures, related so entertainingly that it will appeal to nearly every girl between 12 and 16 years. The incidents are given in separate stories connected throughout by characters and scenes with sufficient unity to satisfy even the reader who insists that she does not like short stories. The attractive orange cover with the sketch of an artist's palette should prove inviting.—W. W.

In The Library World

German Libraries Are in Distress[1]

THE LIBRARIES of Germany are in dire distress. The crisis within the library circles has reached its climax in Germany which cannot be topped, without rendering useless for decades to come the important institutions of culture and education. They are facing the collapse of the most important and largest libraries in Germany.

Aside from the enormous cultural value—which cannot any more be used as an argument in present-day Germany, because it cannot be named in sums—a public library is of great importance socially as well as of practical cash value to the industry.

The entire book production is dependent on the existence of public libraries, because they are almost to be considered the only dependable and old clientèle of the publisher, the author, the bookseller. Thousands of books could not be produced if it were not for the libraries. Tens of thousands of workers would be out of work without libraries. On the other hand, the public library means the immediate basis of existence for many, many persons. Not only considering those who work for and in libraries, but also their visitors. In Berlin alone, thousands of writers, scientists and journalists are absolutely dependent on the brain and mental tools offered by the National Library (Staatsbibliothek). They can be starving without the mental support of the library. And finally, the library can by no means be considered the competitor of the bookseller. On the contrary, the book purchases by individuals are to a great extent due to the public libraries.

If one considers the above facts and also values the importance of the cultural work of libraries, one gets an idea what the collapse or bankruptcy of a large library would mean. We shall, therefore, not hesitate any longer to state the plain, but sad fact, that the Prussian National Library (Preussische Staatsbibliothek) in Berlin is in great difficulties. If the Prussian Diet does not agree to pay out the RM.120,000 per year, which so far were always contributed yearly to the budget of the Library by the Emergency Association of German Science (Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft), the Library will suffer damages which never can be repaired and which will probably render useless the entire system within a very short time.

In 1926, the "Staatsbibliothek" had at its disposal a budget of RM.715,000 (including contribution by the "Notgemeinschaft"), in 1931 the budget (also including contribution by "Notgemeinschaft") amounts to only RM.480,000 which is the extreme minimum possible. If this contribution is being cancelled, half of the employees would have to be discharged, which means that the "Staatsbibliothek" would either have to close in the afternoon and thereby deprive most of its visitors of their most important tool for their work, or the daily changing volumes—approximately 6,000 per day—which, put side by side, would occupy the space of 200 meters, could be put in order only superficially thereby creating a disorder of unheard of dimensions within about a week, so that by that time no book requested could be located any more. The valuable supply of magazines, periodicals and newspapers would, of course, be in greatest danger. Even if the Government is willing to pay the contribution formerly given by the "Notgemeinschaft," a great number of magazines and newspapers of domestic and foreign origin will have to be cancelled as of January 1st. What does that mean? It means that the German Physician and Engineer, the German Scientist and Inventor will have to work, taking chances; they probably will have to work uselessly for years, because they were no longer able to keep posted on happenings in the world of Science and how far research work and discoveries have progressed.

There are very few means only to help the libraries in their distress as long as money is not forthcoming. Of course, things could be made easier if the library system could be put on a more sensible basis. Berlin alone has about seven Art Libraries. All seven have the same fundamental collection, every standard work is being purchased for every one of these libraries separately. Is it necessary that "Staatsbibliothek" have an extensive Art Department when there is a "State Art Library" (Staatliche Kunstbibliothek) and several similar institutions can be found in the German capital?

Berlin has about 120 scientific libraries. They are not able by far to meet the demands for scientific material in our city. In the "Stadt-Bibliothek" whose book budget has

[1] Translated from one of the daily papers in Germany. Article written by Dr. Walter Pabst.

shrunk from RM.70,000. in 1929 to RM.30,000. today, the results of an increased need of work along scientific lines have been most evident. The entire Berlin intelligentsia make use of the Berlin "Stadt-Bibliothek" (Municipal Library), and it is visited not only by students, whose demands cannot be met by the University Library, nor by the "Staatsbibliothek," but also to a great extent by mental and manual workers who are unemployed. And these visitors are added to the "regular" ones of the Municipal Library.

The visitors of the Public Libraries ("Volksbibliotheken") or Popular Libraries have increased 100 per cent in many districts of Berlin. This increase took place within the last two years. Since January, 1931, the visitors have increased by another 50 per cent, but despite this fact, the financial means to support the libraries have decreased by 50 per cent. An increase of personnel, which is absolutely necessary, cannot take place. Therefore, the most important branches of library work (cataloging, etc.) cannot be attended to.

The actual, systematical building up of our Berlin Libraries did not start until 1924. There are many gaps which it will be hard to fill, as they are remainders of the war and inflation periods. The new crisis puts us back again many years. A library is a living organism, which loses its vitality when for years all means of existence are cut off. We are facing the final collapse of all endeavors towards popular education.

An Interesting Comparison

IT MIGHT amuse some library workers to read the passage in Linklater's *Juan in America*, page 113 on "The Issuing of Questionnaires": "The issuing of questionnaires had become a national habit, and work was provided for many people, who might otherwise never have found employment, in dealing with such returns: that is, in docketing them, tabulating, copying, indexing, cross-indexing, re-arranging them according to ethnic, religious, social, geographic and other factors, and eventually composing a monograph on them for the Library of Congress . . . " and then look over the article "To What Extent do the Students of the Liberal-Arts Colleges Use the Bibliographic Items given on the Catalogue Card?" in the current *Library Quarterly*.

ELIZABETH CARTER.
Jacksonville Public Library.

Texas Has Masonic Library

THE MASONIC Grand Lodge of Texas has one of the few large organized libraries in the country and the only one in the Southwest. The library occupies a large, well-lighted room in the Masonic Temple of the Grand Lodge of Texas, situated on a corner of one of Waco's business streets. The room is pleasingly decorated and well equipped with everything needed in a modern library. From the mass of unclassified books, pamphlets, and bulletins—an accumulation of many years' purchases and gifts — Miss Hazel B. Macdonald organized this library. Almost 3,000 volumes have been fully cataloged and shelved and will soon be accessible for use by any lodge in Texas. Since the completion of this work the Lodge has acquired another collection of 3,000 volumes, recognized by Masonic scholars as one of the most complete Masonic libraries in existence. The collection will be known as the Randell Memorial Library in memory of the late past Grand Master.

Books Transferred Under Guard

THE HENRY C. FOLGER collection of rare Shakespeariana is so valuable (valued at $4,265,000.) that it was recently transferred from New York City to the new Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library at Washington by guarded armored vans. The Library, however, will not be opened for months. With the public excluded the librarians and decorators will work through the winter months so that the Library may be opened in the spring or summer. The world's greatest collection of Shakespeariana, 75,000 volumes, will be gathered under this roof when the building is finally opened.

Dutton Fellowship Winner Named

MISS ALICE BROWN (Columbia '28) of Kalamazoo, Michigan, winner of the Dutton Fellowship for 1931, has selected as her subject for advanced study "The Production of Children's Books in the Past Decade: Notable Trends and Influencing Factors" and is carrying on her work under the direction of Miss Alice I. Hazeltine at the School of Library Service of Columbia University.

Preserving Edison's Library

ARTHUR E. WOODS, of Orange, N. J., asks the question, "Cannot the Laboratory Library where Edison lay, and where a million conceptions must have been created, be preserved as a national memorial for the future inspiration of generations of men?" Mr. Woods continues: "The personality and achievements of Thomas Alva Edison were never more impressive than when a few months ago I had the opportunity of surveying this office 'as worked in.' A peep at the titles of the volumes, the paraphernalia of batteries, phonographs, electric lights, metals, a bed, a chair, photographs, blueprints, meant more in that brief space than years of study. Cannot the well known foresight of his personal friends and admirers be appealed to for this purpose?"

Widener Library Books Stolen

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S Widener Memorial Library, having lost some $200,000 worth of fine books, last fortnight discovered that Joel Clifton Williams of Dedham, Massachusetts, who constantly used the Library for the supposed purpose of preparing himself to be a professor, was the thief. It is believed that Williams is part of a ring of Manhattan book thieves and that many of the books have been disposed of in this manner. Williams sold two books to a Cambridge bookseller who reported the belief that the books belonged to the Library. A search of the man's home revealed many scholarly volumes, many with the Library's marks deleted, some completely visible. Williams is a graduate of Boston University and Harvard. This information is taken from *Time* for Oct. 26, 1931.

A. L. A. MIDWINTER CONFERENCE

Tentative Schedule of Meetings

DECEMBER 28-31, 1931

Morning 10:00-12:30	Afternoon 2:30-5:00	Evening 8:00
Monday, Dec. 28 *Executive Board. *Library Extension Board with Executive Board of League of Library Commissions.	*Executive Board. Normal School and Teachers College Librarians.	*Association of American Library Schools.** *Board on the Library and Adult Education.
Tuesday, Dec. 29 Council.	College Librarians of Middle West and University and Reference Librarians. League of Library Commissions. *Librarians of Large Public Libraries.	Committee on Cooperation with National Congress of Parents and Teachers. University and Reference Librarians.
Wednesday, Dec. 30 Council.	*Board of Education for Librarianship. College Librarians of Middle West. *Library Extension Board.	American Library Institute. *Board of Education for Librarianship.
Thursday, Dec. 31 *Executive Board.	*Executive Board.	

Meetings will be held at the Drake Hotel unless otherwise indicated.

* Indicates closed meetings.

** Will probably be held at Knickerbocker Hotel.

Library Organizations

Two Hundred At Minnesota Meeting

THE FIRST AFTERNOON of the Minnesota Library meeting at Faribault, was devoted to a discussion of professional interests, including a report on the study of certification and qualification of librarians by Miss Edna G. Moore of Duluth. Minimum qualifications for librarians, varying directly in proportion to the population of cities in which the individual librarian is employed, were recommended by Miss Moore. In conclusion, she recommended that the committee be continued for further study of certification with the privilege of consultation with the State Department of Education, so that at the next legislature a bill may be introduced to enable the Department of Education to issue certificates for all the different grades of library positions.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the State Department of Education, discussing "What of Training?" stated that present methods of training persons for positions as head librarians are proving satisfactory, and that there is practically no demand for short courses or institutes for those not able to take university courses. Mr. Frank W. Peck, Director of the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, said that the present inventory of library resources, uses of the service, and opportunities offered rural people are totally inadequate.

Twenty-four librarians attended the breakfast for librarians in towns and villages of 3,000 and less, at which Mildred Methven presided. Aids in book selection, use of magazines, public and state documents, and the care of pamphlets, clippings and pictures, were the subjects discussed.

Friday morning, at the Joint Session for School and Children's Librarians, discussion of books themselves and how to introduce them occupied the time of the four different speakers. Miss Dorothy Gaffney, Minneapolis Public Library, reviewed recent and forthcoming books. Miss Winifred M. Bright, Eveleth Public Library, gave a very spirited presentation of books for the "between-age," stressing particularly the unusual book which adolescents are extremely susceptible to. Mrs. Jessie H. Parsons, school librarian of the Elk River Public Schools, gave graphic illustration of how to reach the school child with the best books. Miss Dora V. Smith, College of Education of the University of Minnesota, who has been making a survey of English curricula in the high schools of the United States for the U. S. Bureau of Education, gave a summary of her findings in their relation to librarians. Friday noon the entire attendance divided itself into small groups, each for the discussion of its own particular problems.

At the second general session, Friday afternoon, two extraordinarily interesting papers were presented, both illustrating the approach of the student of research.

Miss Grace Lee Nute, Curator of Manuscripts for the State Historical Society, spoke particularly of two important historical documents discovered in recent years, Du Lhut's will and a business agreement of La Verandrye. Mr. Bay took his listeners with him to the Elsinore of Hamlet's day, showed them the very courtyard where the English players performed when Shakespeare was still too young to accompany them; the crowds that gathered in that little town of five hundred, breaking down the fence of the courtyard, the cost of its repair coming to light in the records in the town hall. Carl Van Doren, of the Literary Guild, in the course of his subtly humorous and stimulating talk on American Literature and English Literature, begged for tolerance and open-mindedness, rather than a preconceived idea of what our nationally conscious literary mind demands of the American novel and drama.

Saturday morning, Mr. M. R. Vevle, Superintendent of the State School for the Blind, told of the library of this school, whose books are available to all of the blind readers in the state, under the franking privilege granted by the federal government. Miss Grace Stevens, librarian of the Rochester Public Library, gave a delightful presentation of "Book Sequences," bringing out some of the tendencies in present-day literature. Through Book Clubs, the rental libraries, and the radio, demands for the newest publications have increased.

At the business meeting, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Grace Stevens, Rochester; Vice-President, Florence D. Love, Faribault; Second Vice-President, Irma Walker, Hibbing; Secretary-Treasurer, Gertrude Glennon, Stillwater; Ex-Officio Member, Perrie Jones, St. Paul.

Colorado and Wyoming Meeting

THE COLORADO and Wyoming Library Associations held a joint meeting in the new Student Union Memorial Building on the campus of the University of Colorado at Boulder, Oct. 8-10, with the largest attendance on record, many from Wyoming being present. Round Tables were held on cataloging, documents, and public and county libraries. Mr. F. W. K. Drury, American Library Association executive, was the outstanding speaker. In his lecture "Before Not Behind the Counter" he depicted what a great social force the library is and how much depends on the library worker in this great work of adult education. A new light was brought to all by Mr. Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain National Parks, explaining the educational work of the National Park service; how without mentioning books they are able to stimulate people's interest in books, through guided nature trips, campfire lectures, etc. From Mr. Arthur C. Cross's report of the White House Conference it is hoped will come a sound program of future activities for child welfare work in the state and result in setting up some standards for Library Service to Children in the two states. A largely attended banquet and experience luncheon held in the spacious dining room of the Memorial building and a Pioneer Banquet held at the Alps a short distance up beautiful Boulder Canyon climaxed by a delightful tea at the Printed Page Bookshop made all in attendance feel that perfectly delightful entertainment had been furnished by the local committee, and a profitable and most enjoyable meeting had come to a close.

Newly elected officers for 1931-32 are as follows: President, Miss May Wood Wigginton, Denver Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Anne Marie Strasser, Traveling Library, State Capitol, Denver.

Pacific Northwest Library Association

THE TWENTY-FIRST annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held at Gearhart, Oregon, June 15-17.

In opening the meeting, the president, Miss Ellen Garfield Smith of Walla Walla, Washington, emphasized the part played by the small library in the community and the need of careful book selection to "offset the cheapening influence of much that comes over the radio, on the screen, and on the news-stand." Following reports from officers and committees, William H. Galvani, mayor of Seaside, Oregon, spoke on "Our Sublime Heritage." At a meeting of the College and Reference Section, the question of recreational reading among college students was discussed by Mrs. Mabel E. McClain of the University of Oregon and Miss Ruth Reynolds of Whitman College, while Mrs. Katherine Wilkinson of the Public Library, Seattle, spoke of recreational reading among public library readers.

Miss Gertrude M. Suess, Oregon State Agricultural College, discussed quite fully the reserved book systems of a number of colleges and universities. "Border Line Reference Books" were considered from the college standpoint by Mrs. Marie Hull Jackson of the Oregon State Agricultural College, and from the public library standpoint by Miss Joan V. Ansley, of the Library Association of Portland.

In the County Libraries Section (Mrs. Myra B. Lyons, chairman) an interesting account of the Carnegie demonstration now being carried on in British Columbia was given by the director, Dr. Helen G. Stewart. This experiment in regional library service which has been in operation fifteen months now ministers to a population of between 40,000 and 45,000, in an area of 1600 square miles. A general discussion of county library problems followed.

The School Libraries Section was devoted to discussions of "Effective School Library Service" led by Miss Evelyn M. Foster, Library Association of Portland, "General Reading and Book Selection for the School Library" led by Mrs. Mabel E. McClain, University of Oregon, and to a consideration of the school library standards proposed for adoption at the recent meeting of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

The Catalog Section considered cataloging problems of small and large libraries, the discussion of the former being led by Miss Maud E. Moseley, formerly with the Public Library of Honolulu, and of the latter by Miss M. Ruth MacDonald of the Public Library, Seattle. Miss Thelma L. Edwards, University of Washington, presented a paper "The Dewey Classification Expansion for Psychology" in which she considered the expansion to be published in the 13th edition and quoted Dr. Edwin Guthrie of the Psychology Department of the University of Washington, who said he found only one outstanding error but "for almost one-half of the detailed sub-

classes it would be impossible to find so much as a single journal article which would confine itself to that item."

Suggestions for "Book Week Projects" given in the Children's Section by Miss Carolyn Smith of the Library Association of Portland, ranged from the simplest use of book jackets to elaborate puppet shows. Miss Kathryn Stith, Public Library, Everett, Wash., spoke on "Contact of the Children's Room of the Public Library and the Schools" and Mrs. Frances Hartley, Public Library, Seattle, gave interesting ideas for book talks. Her paper was followed by two book talks given by Miss Ann Wilson and Miss Sonja Wennerblad who reviewed *Judith Lankester* by Allen, and *Hindu Fables* by Mukerji. In a talk on "The Children's Department and the Library" Miss Siri Andrews of the University of Washington Library School stressed the need of adequate training for the children's librarian and the necessity of familiarity with children's books, old and new.

In the Small Libraries Section Miss Agnes Bush of the Public Library, Seattle, talked on "Government Documents for the Smaller Library" and distributed a mimeographed list of recent ones of special value. Miss Maud Stone of the United States Forest Service Library supplemented this by a talk on Forestry Service publications. The work of the Missoula Public Library, both for city and county, was described by the librarian, Miss Elizabeth B. Powell, who told of their "Library Car" at the headquarters camp of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and of their service in a sparsely settled area of two thousand six hundred and sixty square miles. "The Control of Theft and Mutilation in the Public Library" was discussed by Miss Irene McKibben, Public Library, Tacoma, who found that much of the mutilation can be traced to school requirements for pictorial material in notebooks. Detection and prosecution of theft is not easy, she found, and conviction frequently is difficult.

Tuesday afternoon, June 16, the Association was privileged to hear S. Stephenson Smith, Associate Professor of English at the University of Oregon, and author of the recently published book *The Craft of the Critic*. Mr. Smith, in speaking of "The Library as Arbiter" compared the librarian to the writer of comedy, who must take some stand on morals, must pay some attention to the gayer popular arts, and must have a sense of humor.

At the Wednesday morning session, Walter W. R. May, Associate Editor, *The Oregonian*, Portland, spoke on "Advertising the Library" and from his wide experience in the advertising field gave many helpful suggestions for bringing the library and its contents to the attention of the people of the community.

The Association was honored at its banquet Monday night by a brief address from the Governor of Oregon, Julius L. Meier, who with his party were guests at the hotel during the meeting of the Association.

Tuesday evening, June 16, the Association entertained a number of Oregon authors and nine of them spoke or read from their works, at the dinner given in their honor—Verne Bright, Sabra Connor, Howard McKinley Conring, Ethel Romig Fuller, Theodore A. Harper, Sheba Hargreaves, Alexander Hull, Ben Hur Lampman and Philip H. Parrish.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Miss Nell Unger, Reed College, Portland; First Vice-President, Miss Margaret Clay, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.; Second Vice-President, Miss Julia T. Lynch, Public Library, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Miss Edwina Casey, Public Library, Tacoma; Treasurer, Miss Ora L. Maxwell, Public Library, Spokane.

Gennadius Library Subject of Address

DR. EDWARD CAPPS, Professor of Classics, Princeton University; Hon. Arthur M. Pierson, Senator from Union County; and Charles P. Messick, chief examiner for the State Civil Service Department, were the principal speakers at the annual Fall Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association in Trenton, October 16th. Senator Pierson and Mr. Messick spoke at the morning session, held in Junior School No. 3, West State Street, at ten o'clock. The Senator's subject was "Meeting the Cost of State and Municipal Expenditures." Mr. Messick talked on "Personnel Problems." The address of welcome was made by Hon. A. Crozer Reeves, Senator from Mercer County. The afternoon was devoted to visiting libraries in and around Trenton, and after the trip tea was served in the rooms of the Public Library Commission. Dr. Edward Capps, former United States Minister to Greece, and probably the foremost classical scholar in this country, delivered his address at a dinner session at the Hotel Hildebrecht. His subject was "The Gennadius Library and the American School at Athens." The Library Association is composed of over 750 members, and the attendance at the meeting was correspondingly large.

Ohio and Virginia Meeting

A JOINT CONFERENCE of the Ohio Library Association and the Ohio Library Trustees Association and the West Virginia Library Association was held at Marietta, Ohio, on September 30th-October 2nd, 1931. There were present 276 from Ohio and 29 from West Virginia. Headquarters were at the Betsey Mills Club, where most of the business and general sessions were held. Section meetings were held at the Marietta College Library and the Marietta Public Library.

On Thursday morning section meetings for college and university libraries, large and small libraries were held. On Friday morning cataloging, circulation, children's work, and reference work section meetings were held. On Thursday noon luncheon round tables were on college and university libraries, school libraries and the library trustees business meeting; and on Friday, state and local history, hospital libraries and county libraries. Interesting papers and discussions were reported from all section and luncheon round table meetings. Dr. Frank D. Slutz, popular lecturer of Dayton, O., was the speaker at the first general session. The subject of Dr. Slutz address was "The Library and the New Leaven in Education." On Thursday two of the country's outstanding authors and literary women were heard at the general sessions.

In the afternoon Miss Zona Gale, popular writer of fiction, poetry and plays spoke before a large audience at the First Congregational Church. The subject of Miss Gale's address was "Some Tendencies in Modern Fiction." Mrs. May Lamberton Becker of New York, author and literary critic, was the speaker at the banquet in the gymnasium of the Betsey Mills Club, on Thursday evening. Mrs. Becker's address was as interesting as was Miss Gale's in a different way—Miss Gale being a creator and Mrs. Becker an interpreter of literature. Mrs. Becker took for her subject, "The American Scene"—discussing contemporary fiction writers and American authors and their outstanding works.

The convention closed with the last session on Friday evening. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, President of the A.L.A. and Miss Cora M. Beatty of A.L.A. Headquarters spoke to the Association at this session. The principal address was given by Albert Edward Wiggam, on the subject, "The Marks of an Educated Man." Dr. Wiggam outlined and discussed in a very interesting manner the points which to his mind make an educated man.

The Ohio Library Association unanimously passed resolutions of protest in regard to the deplorable conditions existing in the Ohio State Library. The fact that the library was without funds for one year and that under both Republican and Democratic administrations untrained and incompetent appointments had been made to the staff, led the Association to take the stand in defense of proper support of the State Library.

A delightful reception was held on Thursday afternoon at the Dorothy Webster Hall. On Friday afternoon through the courtesy of Marietta citizens an automobile ride visiting the historic and scenic points of interest, ended at Campius Martius State Museum where refreshments were served. The ride was preceded by a lecture on Historic Marietta by Willa D. Cotton, librarian of Marietta Public Library.

Michigan Registers Over Three Hundred

THE MICHIGAN Library Association, meeting at Battle Creek, held one of the largest meetings in its history, on October 7-9, with 325 persons registered. The outstanding features of the program were talks on "Whither Publishing?" by Mr. Will D. Howe of Charles Scribner's Sons, "The Library in Hard Times" by Mr. Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, "American College Libraries Today" by Dr. William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, "American Humor and American Literature" by Miss Constance Rourke, a Michigan author, and "Maps of Michigan" by Professor Karpinski of the University of Michigan. A banquet at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which is noted all over the country for its excellent service and cuisine, was one of the high spots of the meeting. The Reference Section program was in charge of Miss Mabel Conat of Detroit. The College Section under Mr. Elliot Moses of Kalamazoo College. The Catalog Section under Miss Adelaide F. Evans of Detroit. The Lending Round Table under Miss Elizabeth Ronan of Flint. The Schools and Children's Librarians section held a joint meeting under the leadership of Miss Helen E. Campbell of Royal Oak and Miss Esther E. Frank of Port Huron. The Hospital Librarians held a Round Table meeting at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital Library at Camp Custer under Miss Alice Crosby, and the Special Libraries section met under the leadership of Miss Grace A. England of Detroit.

Massachusetts Library Club

THE FALL MEETING of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the New Ocean House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, on September 17 and 18. After the dinner at 6:30 the speakers of the evening were introduced by Frederick H. Faxon, the President. Madame Martha Dickinson Bianchi has an unusually attractive personality which added greatly to her interpretation of the elusive charm of the aunt who lived "under the pines" across the lawn and who was the fairy godmother and playmate of their childhood. It was a delightful hour and Emily Dickinson became better understood and more loved by the hundred or more who listened. The next speaker was Charles H. Brown of Edgartown who told about the island of Martha's Vineyard from the reports of the earliest discoverers, its unusual geological formation, and the interesting points on the island. After the formal program, a humorous skit was given on "Tempting the Reader." Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell as librarian met the problems of the club man, the "flapper," the club woman, the high school students, the reader of the "banned" book, the book thief, the Polish mother, and other readers, as the parts were taken by Mr. Redstone, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Coe, Miss Hewett, Miss Quimby, Miss Gibbs, Miss Phillips, Miss Carleton, Miss Putnam, and Miss Day.

Mr. Sherman, as an introduction to the Round Table on Library Service to the Community in a Machine Age, read a paper on "The Librarian Looks at the Public." An active discussion followed the paper, in which the inventory, the free school-texts, collection of overdue books, Book-of-the-month clubs, free reserve, loss of books, supervision, checking at door, prosecuting for theft, etc. were touched upon.

The third session began with Mr. Faxon presiding at a short business meeting. After the reading of the Secretary's report, Mr. Faxon reported that the Massachusetts Library Club was invited by the New Hampshire Library Club to unite in an all New England meeting next June. Miss Chandler offered the following resolution:

"I move, Mr. President, that the Massachusetts Library Club disapprove of the action taken by the American Library Association at the New Haven Meeting in asking Congress for 'an appropriation of $1000,000,000 as an equalizing and stimulating fund for rural library service to be expended over a ten-year period,' and that this vote shall be sent to the President of the Association."

After some discussion Mr. Briggs moved an amendment to refer the resolution to the Executive Committee for investigation and action. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Evans reported on the Hospitality Committee for Boston after the meeting of the American Library Association in New Haven. Votes of thanks were passed for the use of the Boston Public Library and to Mrs. Hartzell, the Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, and to the members of the committee for their services. Mr. Faxon called attention to the fact that Dr. Melvil Dewey, probably the dean of American librarians, and the first member at the organization of the American Library Association in 1876, would reach his 80th birthday on December 10 next. A letter was read from Thorvald Solberg in regard to copyright legislation. On motion of Mr. Redstone it was unanimously voted to refer the letter to the Executive Committee for action. No further business coming before the Club, the meeting was adjourned and Mr. Faxon introduced the speakers of the evening.

Miss Anne Alfreda Mellish, editor of the *Common Ground* (now *Massachusetts Teacher*) and a member of the White House Conference on child health and protection, told something of that conference and its need as she had seen it in her contacts with children and parents. The second speaker was Mr. George H. Evans of Somerville, who in a delightful and humorous paper touched upon some of the lights and shadows on the campus at the New Haven meeting.

Aeronautics Division Now Expanded

THE LIBRARY of Congress has expanded its Division on Aeronautics, increased its collection by 20 per cent during the past year, and developed cooperative relations with leading aeronautic societies and firms in this country and abroad. After two years' operation, this Division now has acquired more than 12,000 items on aviation. Numerous gifts, loans, and some exchanges of value have resulted so that now the Division is daily rendering increasing service to students of aeronautics.

Library Journals Wanted

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will pay 25c. a copy for a limited number of January 15, 1931, and February 1, 1931, issues. No more January 1, 1931, copies desired.

Among Librarians

Appointments

MRS. GERALDINE V. CARLISLE, Riverside '16, librarian of the Air Corps Tactical School Library recently located at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., was transferred with the school to its new location at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

DR. WILBERFORCE EAMES, chief bibliographer of the New York Public Library, is to be awarded the New York Historical Society's gold medal on November 20 in recognition of his scholarship, and his unselfish devotion to the interests of all researchers in the field of American historical literature. At the same time Dr. Eames' portrait, painted by Mr. DeWitt M. Lockman, will be unveiled.

EDNA GOSS, formerly head cataloger at the University of Minnesota, is now cataloger in the Hoover War Library, Stanford University, California, in place of Miss Louise Katz, deceased.

BERNICE GRAVES, Pratt '24, formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library, is assistant in the school library at Indiana, Pa.

MRS. VALERIA EASTON GRIESON, Wisconsin '14, was reappointed to the United States Veterans Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C.

MRS. ROSE GRIFFITHS, Pittsburgh '22, is children's librarian of the Homewood Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MABEL HARRIS, Wisconsin '13, joined the staff of Connecticut College Library, New London, in September, as assistant librarian.

DOROTHY HOPKINS, Pittsburgh '30, is first assistant of the Boys and Girls Room, East Liberty Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUISE HOXIE, Simmons '14, has been appointed librarian of the Plattsburgh, N. Y., State Normal School.

MARY JAMIESON, Pittsburgh '29, has been appointed librarian of the David B. Oliver Junior-Senior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAILA JOKINEN has been appointed librarian of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, a daily newspaper in Madison.

MARY ELIZABETH JONES, Washington '23, has become librarian of the Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll, Ill.

P. O. KEENEY, California '27, has been appointed librarian of the University of Montana.

KATHLEEN E. KELLY, Pittsburgh '25, is an assistant librarian, dividing her time among Fifth Avenue High School, C. B. Connelley Trade School, and Herron Hill Junior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANNIS J. KNIGHTS, Wisconsin '27, who has been on the staff of the Children's Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Public Library, since her graduation, resigned in the summer to accept the position of children's librarian, Billings, Montana, Memorial Library.

JOSEPHINE KULZICK, head of the History Department of the Milwaukee Public Library, Wisconsin, for thirty-six years died on October 8.

RUTH M. LATHROP, Wisconsin '18, has resigned as supervisor of School Libraries, West Allis, Wis., to accept the position as librarian on the Wisconsin High School Library in Madison.

JOHN ADAMS LOWE, assistant librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library, has accepted the librarianship of the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library. Mr. Lowe's new work will begin January 1, 1932.

VIVIEN E. LUCCI, Pittsburgh '28, is children's librarian, Knoxville Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARION REDWAY, has resigned her position as librarian of the Milne High School (New York State College for Teachers). She will be succeeded by Betsy T. Keene.

PAUL NORTH RICE, librarian of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library, has accepted the position of executive assistant to the A.L.A. Committee on Cooperative Cataloging for a period of two months. Mr. Rice's Board of Trustees has granted him leave of absence for that period.

WILLIE WELCH, Atlanta '27, recently librarian at High Point, N. C., Public Library, has been appointed State School Library Supervisor for Alabama.

DR. JAMES L. WYER has accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Education for Librarianship, succeeding Dr. Louis Round Wilson, who has resigned. Dr. Wilson will remain a member of the Board.

WILLIAM F. YUST, librarian of the Rochester, N. Y., Public Library, has accepted the librarianship of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

Marriages

MARGARET L. BINKLEY, Pratt '29, assistant in the Reference Department of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, was married on September 12 to Mr. William R. Du Vernet.

HERBERT S. DAHLSTROM, assistant in the Library Extension Divison of the University of Michigan, was married to Miss Bernice Washburn, on August 21.

CORA K. DUNNELLS, Pratt '05, formerly cataloger at Lehigh University Library, was married on August 5 to Dr. Harris of Elkins Park, Pa.

LYDA T. ELEFSON, Wisconsin '26, was married to Thomas S. Williamson on June 27. Mrs. Williamson continues as librarian of Graceland College Library, Lamoni, Iowa.

ELLA FEDDERSON, Washington '29, resigned from the Children's Department of the Detroit, Michigan, Public Library, in May to be married to C. D. Gutknecht of St. Louis, Mo.

RUTH S. GARCEAU, Pratt '30, formerly on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, was married on October 12, to Mr. David G. Fisher.

HUGH C. GOURLAY, Michigan '28, assistant to the chairman of the Advisory Group on College Libraries of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was married to Miss Catherine Fraser, on August 15.

VIRGINIA HAHN, Simmons '28, was married on June 29 to Mr. Earl Rider Freeman, and will be at home after September 1 at 62 High Street, Everett, Mass.

MARY C. HEALD, Pratt '29, formerly on the staff of the Chicago University Library, was married on June 6 to Mr. Spender H. Heindel.

FRANCES A. HECKMAN, Wisconsin '27, was married to Thomas J. McLaughlin in June, who is connected with the H. W. Wilson Co., in charge of the Bookmobile.

FRANK E. KAMMAN, assistant in the Library Extension Division of the University of Michigan, was married to Miss Virginia Reynolds, on August 3.

ETHEL MALEC, Wisconsin '27, was married to Peter C. Lynaugh on August 25. Mrs. Lynaugh continues her work as assistant in the Loan Department, University of Wisconsin Library.

NELL PASCHAL, Simmons '18, until recently on the staff of the North Carolina State College library at Raleigh, was married on April 4 to Mr. Odian Putnam Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Galt will live in Canton, Georgia.

JANE M. REED, Pratt '30, acting librarian of the Glen Ridge, N. J., Public Library, was married on August 15 to Mr. H. Bromfield Mitchell.

HELEN F. ROBB, Wisconsin '29, was married on April 7, to William D. Thompson. Their home is The Frontenac, 4550 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Thompson has been secretary to the assistant librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, since her graduation.

HJORDIS ROSETH, formerly librarian of the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, has announced her marriage to Mr. George Jayme of Hawkesbury, Canada. She will be succeeded by Miss Strohschneider, formerly of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Toronto, Canada.

MARIAN D. RUGG, Wisconsin '24, was married on April 10 to Harley B. Caywood. Their home is 4951 Laclede, St. Louis, Mo.

FRANCES C. SANFORD, Simmons '31, was married on June 15 to Mr. George Reeve Durland.

GERTRUDE A. SEIM, Wisconsin '21, was married to Alvis Finch on June 8. Mrs. Finch continues in her position as librarian at the Campbell Branch, Detroit, Mich., Public Library.

ENID H. STEIG, Wisconsin '27, was married on September 4 to Harry Wintsch. Their home is in Naugatuck, Conn., where Mrs. Wintsch is continuing her work as children's librarian in the Whittemore Public Library.

MARY WASHBURN, Simmons '24, was married on June 29 to Mr. Stanley Reiss Shimer, at Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Shimer will continue her work at the library of the University of New Hampshire.

CLIFFORD B. WIGHTMAN, Michigan '30, in charge of the East Engineering Library, was married to Miss Bertha B. Woodhurst, August 22.

MILDRED J. WILDER, Wisconsin '27, was married on Nov. 5, to William T. Dower, a commercial artist of Chicago. Their home is 6548 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago.

Opportunities For Librarians

College graduate with two years as college library assistant and one year as high school librarian desires position as assistant or librarian in a small library. Y18.

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University and library school graduate available for temporary position. Four years' experience. Married. Y19.

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Young woman with six years' experience in large reference library, college and library school graduate with knowledge of foreign languages and several months of foreign travel, wishes position. Y20.

•

Young woman with A.B. degree, high school teaching experience, and summer school library training, desires position of any type. Y21.

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Library position wanted by university graduate with six years' experience in public library work and college training in library methods. Would consider any locality. Y22.

•

Position wanted in a scientific library by university graduate with five years' library experience. Y23.

Free for Transportation

THE NEW YORK Public Library offers the following Annual Reports of the Department of Health of the City of New York to any library willing to pay carriage charges: 1906, 1913, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

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THE LIBRARY of the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, New York City, will send free of charge to any library:

National Geographic Magazine: 1902, Jan. (Supp. Map missing); 1905, Jan., Feb., Mar., June; 1906, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.; 1907, Jan., Sept.; 1909, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.; 1910, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec.; 1911, Jan., Feb., Apr., May, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec; 1912, Feb.; 1913, Jan., Feb., Mar.; 1914, Jan., Feb., June, July, Aug. (2 copies), Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.; 1915, Mar., May; 1916, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr.; 1917, Feb., Mar.; 1919, Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.,; 1923, Feb. (6 copies)

New York Times Current History of the European War: Vol. I, Nos. 1—5, Dec. 1, 1914-Feb., 1915.

Bulletin, Records of the Past Exploration Society: Sept., 1906; May, 1910; Sept., 1912.

Museum of Natural History: (*American Museum Journal*) 1910, Oct.; 1911, Feb.; 1914, Mar.; Oct.-Nov., Dec.; 1915, May, Oct., Nov.; 1916, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr.; 1917, Feb. (2 copies); Mar., Nov., Dec. (2 copies); 1918, Oct. (2 copies), Dec., (Natural History); 1919, Jan., Feb., Apr.-May; 1920, Nov.-Dec.; 1921, Jan.-Feb.; 1922, Nov.-Dec. (5 copies).

American Geographical Society of New York, Geographical Review: 1916, Feb., Mar., Apr.; 1918, Oct.; 1919, Jan., Feb., Mar.; 1924, Apr.

The Calendar Of Events

November 28—Eastern College Librarians, nineteenth annual conference at Columbia University.

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December 28-31—Mid-Winter A.L.A. meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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April 25-30, 1932—American Library Association annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Free For Transportation

THE CHISHOLM, Minnesota, Public Library offers the following list of unbound magazines to any library willing to pay for transportation:

Iron Age
Vol. 117 Jan.-June '26
Vol. 118 July-Dec. '26
Vol. 119 Jan.-June '27
Vol. 120 July-Dec. '27
Vol. 121 Jan.-June '28
Vol. 122 July-Dec. '28

Parks and Recreation
Vol. 10 Sept. '27-Aug. '27 Sept.-Oct. '26 missing
Vol. 11 Sept. '27-Aug. '28
Vol. 12 Sept. '28-Aug. '29

Playground
Vol. 9 April '15-Mar. '16
Vol. 10 April '16-Mar. '17
Vol. 11 April '17-Mar. '18
Vol. 12 April '18-Mar. '19
Vol. 13 April '19-Mar. '20
Vol. 14 April '20-Mar. '21
Vol. 15 April '21-Mar. '22
Vol. 16 April '22-Mar. '23 April missing
Vol. 17 April '23-Mar. '24

Railway Age (Discontinued)
Vol. 80 Jan.-June '26
Vol. 81 July-Dec. '26
Vol. 82 Jan.-June '27
Vol. 83 July-Dec. '27
Vol. 86 Jan.-June '29
Vol. 87 July-Dec. '29

Skilling's Mining Review
Vol. 16 May 14, '27-May 5, '28
Missing—Sept. 3, '27, Mar. 3, '28, Mar. 31, '28

Sunset Magazine
Vol. 40 Jan.-June '18 Feb. and April missing
Vol. 41 July-Dec. '18 Dec. missing
Vol. 42 Jan.-June '19 May missing
Vol. 43 July-Dec. '19 July missing
Vol. 44 Jan.-June '20
Vol. 45 July-Dec. '20
Vol. 46 & 47 Jan.-Dec. '21
Missing—Jan. May, Oct. Nov. Dec.
Vol. 48 Jan.-June '22
Vol. 49 July-Dec. '22
Vol. 50 Jan.-June '23 April missing
Vol. 51 July-Dec. '23 Aug. missing
Vol. 52 Jan.-June '24
Vol. 53 July-Dec. '24
Vol. 54 Jan.-June '25 Jan. Feb. missing
Vol. 55 July-Dec. '25

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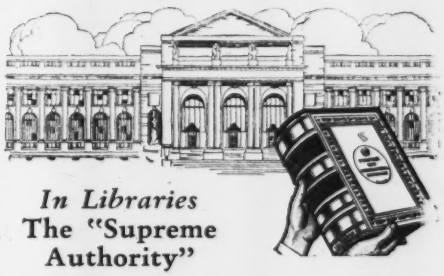

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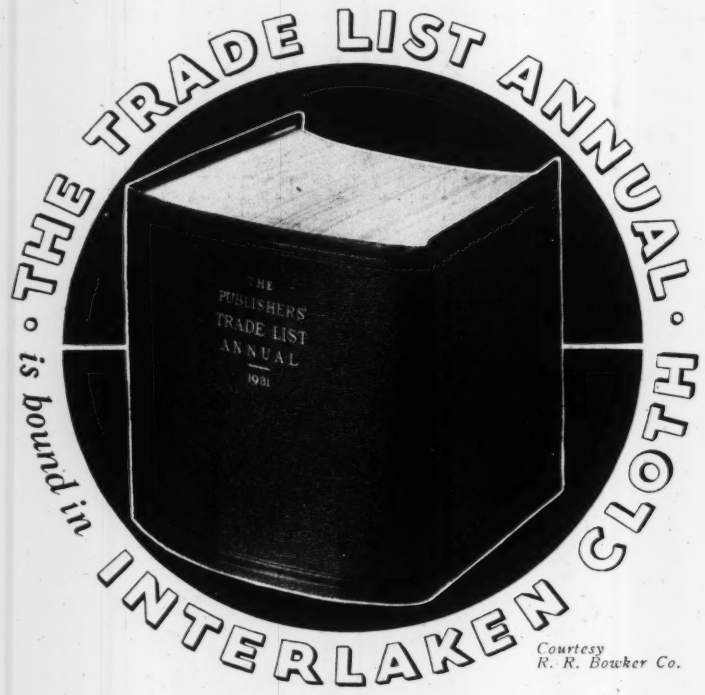

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